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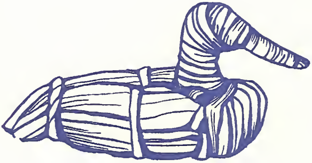
CULTURAL RESOURCE EVALUATION OF
GOLD POINT HISTORIC MINING CAMP,
ESMERALDA COUNTY, NEVADA

Prepared by
Paula Sutton

Prepared for
Bureau of Land Management
Battle Mountain, Nevada

February 25, 1986



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CULTURAL RESOURCE EVALUATION OF GOLD POINT HISTORIC MINING CAMP, ESMERALDA COUNTY, NEVADA

Prepared by:

Paula Sutton, Project Archaeologist

Edited by:

Mary K. Rusco, Principal Investigator

For:

Bureau of Land Managment
Battle Mountain, Nevada

February 25, 1986

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Esmeralda County employees, offered assistance at the Recorder and Clerk's offices;

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A special acknowledgement is made to Benjamin Resnick, a former classmate, who made himself available to help with the fieldwork. His knowledge of historical archaeology and transit expertise made him a valuable crew member. He is also credited for transcribing transit notes to the 1972 plat map which allowed for the production of Figure 4.

The team effort provided by Archaeological Research Services, Inc. personnel is greatly appreciated. Mary Rusco and Carmen Kuffner reviewed the report during its various stages of preparation, and Mary is responsible for editorial supervision.

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Finally, special thanks go to my parents, Robert and Patricia Sutton, for their encouragement and interest in this project, and my brother, Robert, Jr., for his volunteer time spent drafting the final version of Figure 4.

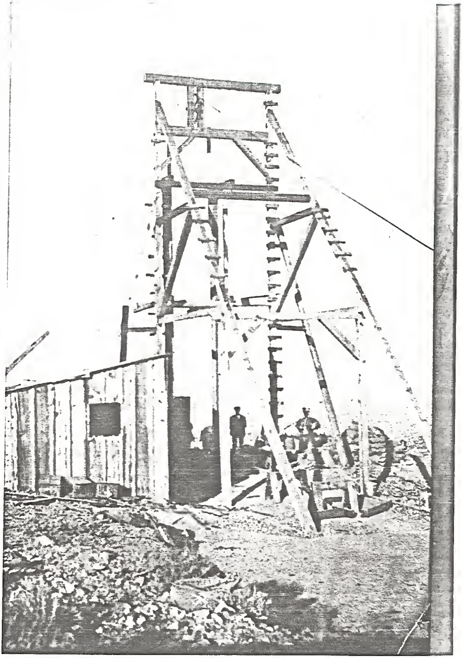

Plate 1. Headframe on shaft in Hornsilver, 1908 (from Carnahan Collection, Central Nevada Historical Society, Tonopah, NV 89049).

INTRODUCTION

In 1983 private citizens who believed themselves to own land in Gold Point, Nevada, learned that they did not have legal title. This discovery led indirectly to the historical archaeological study reported here.

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Battle Mountain District contracted with Archaeological Research Services, Inc. (ARS) to conduct a cultural resource evaluation of Gold Point, a historic mining camp located in southern Esmeralda County, Nevada. The purpose of the project was to evaluate the cultural resources prior to negotiating the transfer of title for the Gold Point townsite to Esmeralda County for final disposition. The following discussion summarizes the land tenure issue that has recently involved the BLM, Esmeralda County, and owners of record.

Originally called Lime Point in 1868, the name of the mining camp was changed to Hornsilver in 1908, following the discovery of high-grade silver ore. A community having over 220 wood-frame structures and tents flourished with all of the accouterments of a typical mining camp. In the 1930s the name was changed to Gold Point, reflecting a shift in mining emphasis.

A townsite map and townsite addition plats (Esmeralda, Follie, Orlean, and Valley View), which subdivided several mining claims into streets, alleys, blocks and lots, were filed with the Esmeralda County Recorder in Goldfield in 1908. No evidence of a

Federal townsite application has been found. The Russell Brothers, owners of the Great Western and Silver King Mines, however, created the Hornsilver Townsite Company as a subsidiary for the issuance of town lot leases for surface use of the property while the company still retained mineral rights. Over the years these leases changed hands through possessory interest quit claim deeds. These leases form the only basis for title to land in Gold Point.

In 1982 the Esmeralda County Surveyor discovered the lack of private title. It was determined that Gold Point exists wholly on public domain, on Whirlwind mining claims currently held by A. Dieckmann Trust and leased by Combined Metals Reduction Company. In December of 1983 all townsite lots were dropped from the real property tax rolls, much to the dismay of Gold Point residents and lot-holders, who found themselves trespassing on land they believed to be theirs.

In order to resolve this trespass problem Esmeralda County Commissioners have expressed interest in acquiring the land from the BLM for redistribution to the affected lot-holders. A number of studies must be conducted prior to the land transfer. These include a cadastral survey, resolution of mine claim top filing conflicts (i.e., claim jumping) and the cultural resource evaluation reported here.

The cultural resource evaluation was initiated by the BLM to comply with federal legislation. Prior to any land sale the site must be evaluated in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), specifically in terms of National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility criteria.

In response to BLM solicitation NV060-4212-14-2512, ARS proposed to conduct the evaluation. The proposed work program was geared toward the gathering of baseline data necessary for determination of historical and archaeological significance of the site.

This report presents the results of the evaluation. It includes a description of the site and its environment, a discussion of the research design and methods employed and a description of the data collected during all phases of the research, followed by an evaluation of the site in terms of historic significance, research value or interpretive potential. Finally, recommendations are made for future site management. Various supplementary data are appended, including maps, photographs, oral history transcripts, and various site description forms and correspondence.

PROJECT AREA DESCRIPTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Gold Point is within the Tonopah Resource Area of the Bureau of Land Management, Battle Mountain District. The community is located in southern Esmeralda County in southwest central Nevada, approximately 26 air mi south-southwest of Goldfield, 14 mi southwest of Cuprite and 12 miles southeast of Lida (Figures 1 and 2). All of these communities were instrumental in the development of Gold Point. The legal description for the project area is T.7S R.41 1/2E Sections 3 and 10 according to map references BLM 30' Grapevine Canyon, Nevada-California 1971, AMS 1:250,000 Goldfield, Nevada; California 1954 (revised 1970) and USGS 7.5' Series Gold Point, Nevada 1968. A bench mark placed near the center of Gold Point indicates an elevation of 5390 ft above mean sea level.

The site lies on a gentle alluvial slope that opens northward into Lida Valley, a broad desert valley. Hills of Slate Ridge that rise 200 to 1000 ft above the community bound Gold Point on the west and north. An unnamed wash borders the area on the east and several miles beyond that, Mount Dunfee, named after a former mine lessee, rises to an altitude exceeding 7000 ft.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

Exploitable minerals were the environmental variables that influenced colonization, utilization, and at times near

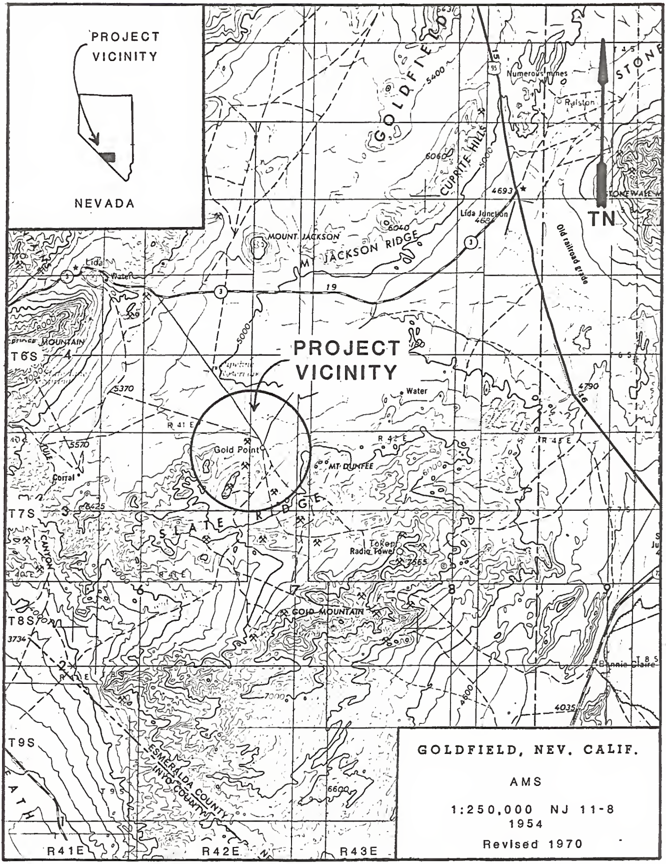

Figure 1. Map of project area in T.7S R.41½E.

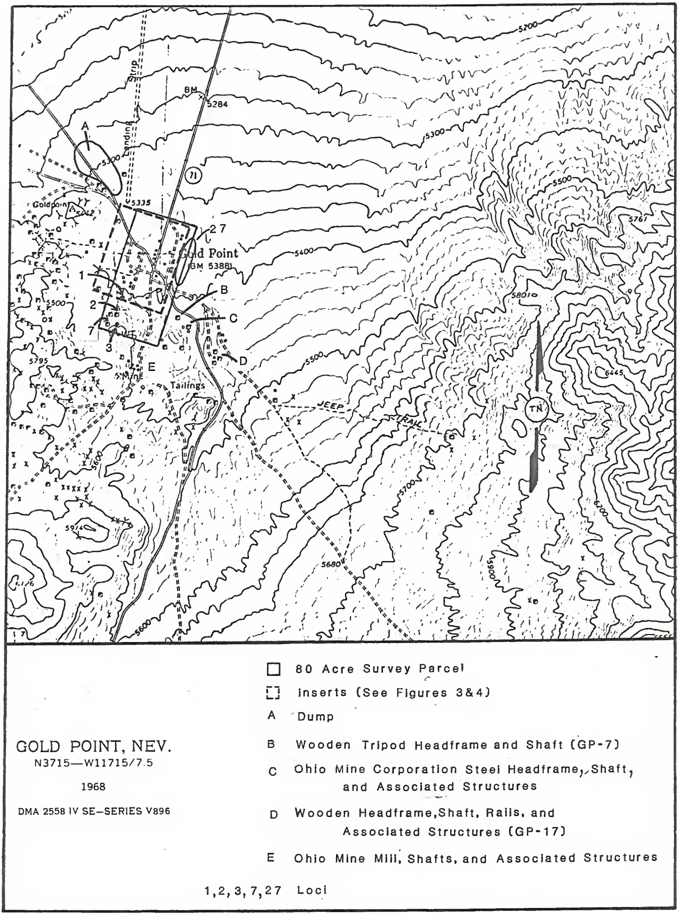
Strip
Landing
BM
5284
5200
5300
71
5335
Goldpoint
Gold Point
BM 5388
27
A
B
C
D
E
1
2
3
7
Mine
Tailings
5500
5795
5600
5914
5400
5500
5761
5801
6445
TN
JEEP
TRAIL
5700
6200
5680
5900
5600
□ 80 Acre Survey Parcel
[ ] Inserts (See Figures 3&4)
A Dump
B Wooden Tripod Headframe and Shaft (GP-7)
C Ohio Mine Corporation Steel Headframe, Shaft, and Associated Structures
D Wooden Headframe, Shaft, Rails, and Associated Structures (GP-17)
E Ohio Mine Mill, Shafts, and Associated Structures
1,2,3,7,27 Loci
GOLD POINT, NEV.
N3715—W11715/7.5
1968
DMA 2558 IV SE—SERIES V896

Figure 2. Map of project area showing locations mapped in Figures 3 and 4. 80-acre surveyed parcel and selected mining features.

abandonment of the site. Local flora and fauna played relatively small roles in settlement location decisions since inhabitants relied primarily on imported supplies to meet nutritional, fuel, shelter and industrial requirements. Hence, the biotic setting is mentioned here briefly simply for contextual orientation.

The project area is located in the Blackbrush Community (Cronquist, Holmgren, Holmgren, and Reveal 1972). This community is transitional between the creosote bush and shadscale community and is dominated by blackbrush (Coleogyne ramosissima). Other associated taxa observed are Joshua trees (Yucca brevifolia) and shrubs, including Mormon tea (Ephedra sp.), shadscale (Atriplex confertifolia), winterfat (Eurotia lanata), and hopsage (Grayia spinosa), as well as cacti represented by cholla (Opuntia sp.) and prickly pear (Opuntia ramosissima).

Water has always been a scarce resource at Gold Point. Ground water is virtually non-existent and there are no nearby streams, springs or seeps. During the first part of the century mining companies installed a wooden and subsequently a metal pipeline to supply water for milling and domestic purposes from a water source in Lida, a distance of 12 mi. Water flowed by means of gravity to a tank on the hill immediately south of the community. When major mining activities declined in the 1940s and the water pipeline deteriorated, area residents obtained domestic water by hauling it from a well in Lida. At the present time a holding pond located approximately 3 mi to the west and supplied by a spring from Mount Magruder serves as the community's sole water source. Residents routinely haul water to their personal storage tanks. Since few homes have running water, privies are still in use.

The project area is in the rainshadow of higher topography and therefore is little affected by frontal storms and winds moving east over the Sierra Nevada crest. The present climate is semi-arid to arid with hot dry summers and cold winters. The temperature in the summer often rises above 100 degrees and subfreezing temperatures are common in winter. Precipitation is largely concentrated in cloudbursts as well as occasional winter rain and snow.

The community of Gold Point lies on a gentle alluvial slope composed of sands and gravels. Slate Ridge, located to the south, is characterized by the Precambrian Wyman Formation (claystones, siltstones, sandstones, limestones), Cambrian limestones and calcareous shales intruded by granitic masses[1].

The principal veins having economic values are within 1 mi of Gold Point in the eastern fingers of the Sylvania pluton. They consist of a parallel system trending NW 55° - 60°, dipping steeply, and cutting across the Wyman Formation to the contact of fine-grained diorite dikes. The vein material is primarily crushed quartz recemented with limonite or chalcedonic quartz stained by hematite, while manganese oxide is present in appreciable amounts. The upper portion of the veins predominantly contains silver in the form of cereargyrite (silver chloride, also called hornsilver) and bromyrite (silver bromide). Native gold (i.e., free gold) is present in the lower portion. Lead in the form of galena (lead sulfide) and cerussite (lead carbonate) also occurs.

---

[1] Information on the geology and mineral deposits of the area is derived from Albers and Stewart (1972), Lincoln (1923), Ransome (1908) and Turner (1922).

CULTURAL GEOGRAPHY

Gold Point is situated in the hinterland of Goldfield and Tonopah, which were large contemporaneous boom towns. During its heyday which began in 1908, the community, then known as Hornsilver, was undoubtedly integrated into the regional economic and social network that included these settlements as well as Lida and Cuprite among others.

Initial mineral exploration in the area was by investors from Goldfield and subsequent community development was influenced by strong economic ties with Goldfield. Newspaper stories and advertisements (Hornsilver Herald 1908) indicate that Hornsilver relied heavily on the importation of goods and services from businesses in Goldfield. Some of these businesses expanded their operations by opening branch offices and businesses in Hornsilver. A list of Herald advertisements is appended to this report.

Hornsilver was part of a larger transportation and communication network that linked it with other mining camps and towns. Three major dirt roads emanated from Hornsilver. Two on the north connected the camp with Lida, Cuprite and Goldfield while one on the south extended down into Death Valley, linking various mines and camps along the way. The community was supplied with freight and passenger stages that connected it to railroad stations in Cuprite and Goldfield. Telephone communication was made possible by a line installed to Cuprite. A pipeline running from Lida provided the necessary water for milling and domestic purposes. More information about the social and economic climate at Gold Point is documented below.

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS

Historical archaeological study was conducted to evaluate the significance of the Gold Point townsite in terms of its eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places and to provide a set of management recommendations. National Register significance of properties like the Gold Point townsite is determined primarily on three criteria (36CFR60): association "with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;" or having structures "that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period of method of construction"; or "that have yielded or have the potential to yield, information important in prehistory or history."

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Historical research focused on the regional significance of Gold Point and the mining industry it served, as well as on information relevant to the structures and other material remains present on the townsite. Archaeological study concentrated on mapping and photodocumentation of standing structures and on the identification of archaeologically sensitive areas.

Because the archaeological significance of the site is evaluated in terms of current research goals, we have reviewed current literature for theoretical and methodological research statements relevant to Nevada mining camp sites. In order to make recommendations for the property's management, we also evaluated the kinds of adverse impact that courses of action open to the BLM might have on the property.

Documentary Research

At the onset on this project various bibliographical, archival, and geographical sources were consulted. This enabled us 1) to better understand the local history which is relevant to the interpretive potential of the site and 2) establish a framework for investigating cultural resources in the field. Sources included archaeological reports and site forms, as well as general and specific theoretical references relating to pattern and process in historical archaeology and mining frontier research. The general literature on state and local history was consulted for information on mining and concomitant settlement in mineral extraction areas, and newspaper files were searched for accounts documenting local history. Archival research focussed on real property tax assessment rolls, voter registration, censuses, mining claims and property deeds, and geographical documents such as maps, plats, and photographs.

Materials were examined at the following offices, repositories, and agencies: Archaeological Research Services, Inc., Virginia City; University of Nevada Reno, Special Collections, Mines, and Getchell Libraries; the Nevada State Library, Carson City; the Nevada State Historical Society, Reno; the Central Nevada Historical Society, Tonopah; the Esmeralda

County Court House, Goldfield; the Nevada Department of Transportation, Carson City; and the Bureau of Land Management, Tonopah Resource Area, Tonopah.

Written and Oral Histories

Information was solicited from informants in the form of questionnaires and interviews. The use of questionnaires was implemented because of our limited success in locating suitable oral interview candidates on our own. As of January 1986 only one oral interview was conducted. In order to find other informants, questionnaires (Table 1) were sent to the following parties in the beginning of January 1986: lot-holders listed on the 1982-83 tax assessment roll obtained from the Esmeralda County Recorder's Office, people listed on an updated lands mailing list requested from Diane Ross, Realty Specialist BLM, Tonopah Resource Area; and 1985 registered voters obtained from a list on file at the Esmeralda County Clerk's Office.

Informal oral interviews were conducted with town residents, lot holders, and people otherwise knowledgeable about the site. Tape recorded interviews were conducted with persons thought to have the most useful information and who were willing to have their interviews taped. Candidates for taped interviews were selected based on their responses to questionnaires and information and/or recommendations provided by informal oral interviewees. These candidates were then contacted either in

Table 1. Questionnaire Schedule

The following questions were asked:

1. How long have you lived at Gold Point?

2. If you know any stories about the town or surrounding area please tell us about them.

3. Please describe any historical photographs, maps or other mementos from the town that may be useful to the researcher.

4. Do you know of anyone who might be a good candidate for an oral interview (i.e., someone who lived in the town 15 years ago or longer)? How might we contact that person?

5. If you know anything about the standing or once standing structures at Gold Point, we would be interested in the following types of information: location (block and lot numbers); present use; past use; name of business; present and past owners and tenants; any alterations that have been made and when; any associated out buildings, features and artifacts; and any other information that might be of interest.

6. How might we contact you if we have any further questions?

person or by telephone to inform them of the project. At the same time candidates were screened for the types of information they would offer and asked whether they would consent to a taped interview.

Prior to conducting taped interviews, Nancy Broughton and Tom King of the Oral History Program, University of Nevada, Reno were consulted for suggestions on interviewing and tape transcribing techniques. Historiography methods outlined by Henige (1982) and Sitten, Mehaffy, and Davis (1983) also offered useful suggestions. A topical outline targeting the types of information to be elicited from oral interviews is shown in Table 2.

Oral interviews were conducted either at the home or office of the interviewee. Questions derived from the outline were written individually on 3 x 5 index cards. This allowed for the cards to be reorganized according to the flow of information during the interview. A portable tape recorder was used to record the interviews. At the end of each session interviewees were asked to sign a legal release form that permits the use of the taped information in this report, as well as the deposition of the tape and tape transcript with the Oral History Program, University of Nevada, Reno.

Table 2. Types of Information Solicited in Gold Point Interviews.

Biographical Background

- -- when and where one was born
- -- family history
- -- education
- -- occupation
- -- dates of residence at and visitations to Gold Point/Hornsilver

Physical Description of the Community (at various points in time)

- -- spatial arrangement of roads, blocks and lots
- -- presence, location, description, function, and ownership of buildings
- -- transportation, communication, utility and water systems

Commerce/Industry/Economy (at various points in time)

- -- types, names, and locations of businesses, proprietors, employees
- -- names and locations of mines/ proprietors, employees
- -- minerals mined
- -- mine production statistics
- -- mining technology
- -- labor organization and statistics

Other Information

- -- political organization -- government, law enforcement, post office, schools
- -- interaction with outlying communities
- -- census statistics -- population, ratio of men, women, and children, ethnic groups, etc.
- -- acquisition of critical resources (food, water, shelter, fuel)
- -- persons and events associated with the site
- -- anecdotes
- -- transformation of the town through time

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH: THEORETICAL APPROACHES

Mining is an important theme in Nevada history, accounting for the "historic settlement and development of most of the state" (Edaburn 1982:235). Mining technology and mining camps have been the subject of a number of historical archaeological studies (e.g., Hardesty 1980, 1981; Hardesty and Firby 1980; Hardesty and Hattori 1982, 1983; Ostrogorsky 1980; Teague 1980; Teague and Shenk 1977). Many of these studies have been part of cultural resource projects, some of which were conducted to assess the potential impact of new mining activities on the significant archaeological and historical remains of earlier ventures. Hardesty (1982:4) has recently pointed out that the archaeological significance of historic sites derives from their potential use

> "as a way of formulating and testing theories about cultural process for historical explanation and interpretation and as a way of supplementing and verifying written documents for historical reconstruction.

In order to assess the archaeological as well as the historical significance of the Gold Point townsite, we must evaluate its potential to yield data relevant to various current research goals.

Results of our study indicate that the archaeological remains on the Gold Point property has relatively little to offer to a study of historic mining technology. Its potential is the study of mining-related settlement. Topics which might be addressed include: the influences on the social organization of mining communities; and the sociocultural and ecological consequences of mining and the network of roads and railroads that link mining districts with markets.

Some historical archaeologists have attempted to model how mining camps in the western United States maintained sociocultural ties with a geographically remote homeland (Hardesty 1979; Hardesty and Hattori 1982; Ostrogorsky 1980; cf. Lewis 1977). Also of interest is site colonization, abandonment and the transition of a frontier mining camp to an urban center which was more integrated into the sociopolitical system of the parent nation.

Developing method and theory on frontiers and boundaries (see, for example Green and Perlman 1985) provide a viable means for investigating social and ecological process and change as well as the concomitant settlement and activity patterns produced on the landscape. Studies of the frontier deal with the peripheries or edges of particular societies and the characteristic groups occupying that space. Frontier research focuses on the causes of political and economic expansion into new habitats and its effects on indigenous societies and ecological systems. On the other hand, boundary studies address the interactions that occur at societal edges. For example, the study of trade explores the social, political and economic variables that influence the interaction between societies.

Hardesty (1979) proposed that Lewis' frontier model might provide a unifying theoretical framework and research design for historical archaeology in the Intermountain West. Lewis (1977:154) defines the frontier as "a region in which the dispersal of settlement into a new territory takes place." He modelled a sequence of stages or "conditions" in the process of changing settlement patterns on the "moving frontier." These are:

(1) continual maintenance of ties with the parent society;

(2) "sudden loss of complexity" because communication and trade networks have declined;

(3) settlements exhibit greater geographic dispersion in comparison to the parent society;

(4) growth of frontier towns which become the focus of surrounding, dispersed settlements;

(5) integration "at the national level" of the areas first settled, and with continuing expansion, creation of new frontier settlements to repeat the process leading to integration.

Although Lewis has applied his frontier model to the rural agricultural southeastern United States, it is clear that he expected it to be more widely applicable. Ostrogorsky has recently challenged this, contending that Lewis' "evolutionary" model does not apply to the settlement of Idaho and probably not to other parts of the western United States.

Ostrogorsky (1980:50) proposed an alternate model, as follows:

(1) the immediate establishment of frontier towns, importing the full range of the parent society's material culture;

(2) no sudden loss of complexity;

(3) after the inevitable end of the mining boom, the population disperses with a resulting loss of complexity in the nearly abandoned frontier town;

(4) decline in complexity continues until the regional economy stabilizes and achieves equilibrium between population and cultural complexity.

This model is characterized by Ostrogorsky as "revolutionary" in contrast to Lewis' "evolutionary" model. Actually, it modified the Lewis model by accounting for the stronger and more efficient transportation and communication networks that linked western frontier mining camps to the urban areas of the west and east.

Lewis (1984) has since expanded his frontier model to account for colonization processes other than those motivated by agriculture. These include trading, ranching, exploitative plantation, industrial, military, and transportation. He has borrowed Steffen's (1980:xiii, svii-xvii) concepts of "insular" and "cosmopolitan" frontiers to identify settlements that have been created by different homeland-frontier (core-periphery) relations.

The insular frontier model parallels Turner's (1893) frontier thesis of the development of American civilization. It is economically diverse, often self-sufficient, and long-term in nature. Its success is dependent on extensive adaptation to local conditions, resulting in diminished and less direct ties with the socio-economic system of the urban parent society, i.e. core state. In short, insular frontiers or agrarian frontiers are involved with the production of competitive goods which encourages the investment of capital and resources back into the colony. Consequently, long-term settlements are established, and distinct colonial societies develop.

In contrast, cosmopolitan frontiers are short-term and economically specialized. Their success is largely based on the colonial policy of the urban parent society. They arise to accomodate specialized production of goods in peripheral areas of the world economy. Each form of cosmopolitan frontier colonization whether it be trading, ranching, exploitive plantation, industrial, military, or transportation, is the result of at least four interacting processes: adaptation, punctuated equilibria, differentiation and colonization. Other influencing variables include: the nature, location and accessibility of resources; the availability of extractive, processing, and transport technology; organized labor; distance to market; market price; and the presence of competing groups, technologies and economies. The different role each of these processes plays result in slightly different patterns on the landscape.

Lewis (1984:267,269,271-275,284-286) describes the industrial frontier and specifically the mining frontier by considering ideas advanced by Ostrogorsky (1982) and by borrowing concepts presented in Hardesty's manuscript "Evolution on the Industrial Frontier," recently published in Green and Perlman's The Archaeology of Frontiers and Boundaries (1985). On the mining frontier, specialized extraction of finite resources results in a transient form of economic activity, often of very short duration, by persons temporarily residing in a region. Consequently, temporary settlements are established; economic, political social ties with the parent society are maintained, and limited indigenous development other than technological change and innovation directly related to increased market efficiency of the economy of the economic resource (i.e. ore extraction and processing) takes place.

The expected settlement and activity pattern for the industrial frontier may include:

(1) camps -- where resource collection and possible processing occurs;

(2) at least one entrepôt -- which serves as a processing, collection and redistribution center linking the colony with the outside world;

(3) sometimes intermediate supply centers;

(4) and a transportation/communication network in the form of roads, railroads, telephone and telegraph lines that channel people, goods, finance, information and influence to and from interacting settlements in cores and peripheries.

During a boom period, the continuous flow of material goods and information services to maintain an imported environment resembling that of the homeland, as well as to perpetuate widespread dissemination of innovations. When ore deposits within a resource patch are exhausted, or exploitation is economically impractical due to technological inefficiency, labor and transportation cost, and/or market price, a bust pattern of demographic dispersal into areas offering more lucrative economies takes place. Population movement alters the course of transportation and communication networks, and severs the strong core-periphery relationship between the parent society and persons that may remain in the settlement, if total abandonment has not occurred. A loss of cultural complexity results.

Developing frontier theory in Nevada is the direct result of an increased number of archaeological contract projects in historic mining districts. Hardesty (1985) and Hardesty and Hattori (1982, 1983) have applied a variety of demographic, cognitive, technological and ecological models to historical archaeological data to account for different patterns of social and ecological change that result in different frontier settlement and community patterns.

Some of Hardesty's most recent work has involved attempts to explore how Nevada mining boom towns managed to participate in "Victorian Culture," the dominant culture of Nineteenth Century United States. Employing Caldwell's (1958) "interaction sphere" concept, Hardesty defined different interaction spheres within Nevada mining towns, showing the variation in the degree to which participants in the different spheres manage to take part in the Victorian Culture.

Although this does not exhaust the possible research questions and theoretical positions that can be brought to bear on the study of mining-related settlements, it does provide a basis for evaluating Gold Point's archaeological significance.

In addition to research questions that are relevant to evaluating the historical archaeological significance of the Gold Point property, we have a question of more immediate concern. It is not clear from historic documents nor from oral tradition, which is contradictory, whether the Lime Point mining camp is within our project area or to the northwest. Artifacts observed during reconnaissance may shed light on this question.

Field Examination

An 80-acre parcel was examined by Paula Sutton and Benjamin Resnick from January 8 through January 11, 1986. Their work focused on the portion of the parcel where standing structures are present. An unsystematic pedestrian survey of other areas of the parcel was conducted by Sutton between February 10 and 12, 1986. Several mines to the south and southeast of the parcel as well as the major dump to the west were looked at, although these areas were not recorded in any detail. No artifacts were collected from the surface, nor were test pits excavated. Various standardized field inventory forms were completed to document site content (Appendices A and B). Field forms used specifically for the evaluation were approved by Dr. Roberta McGonagle, the BLM Battle Mountain District Archaeologist who served as the technical administrator of this project. Lot-holders were informed of the pending fieldwork at the time they were sent questionnaires. Gold Point residents were notified and/or reminded of the field operation in person at the time of fieldwork.

The major goals of the fieldwork were to collect data relevant to an evaluation of National Register eligibility in terms of site integrity and research potential, as follows:

1.) stylistic and functional elements of building construction that can be used to determine architectural trends and used to devise a classification system;
2.) an architectural record of the site that may be used for comparative purposes;
3.) architectural attributes that may have archaeological

correlates elsewhere on the site or on other sites where structures no longer stand;

4.) a planimetric map of the site that can be analyzed in terms of spatial distribution; and

5.) the history and function of the site.

A transit and an engineers' leveling rod were used to measure horizontal angles, distances and elevations of structures from given reference points. This information was then transcribed onto a 1972 plat obtained from the Esmeralda County Court House in Goldfield. Due to the spatial arrangement of structures it was necessary to establish four data locations as reference points from which to take rod readings. Data locations were established in areas where a maximum number of structures could be sighted, thereby minimizing the need to move the transit and establish additional turning points. Each time the transit was moved, back sight readings were taken to a previous datum. Datum 1 was located near the northeast corner of Horn Street and Third Avenue; Datum 2, near the northwest corner of Main Street and Second Avenue; Datum 3, near the northwest corner of Orlean Street and Third Avenue; and Datum 4, near the southeast corner of Gold Street and Third Avenue. Each datum location was marked by a labeled wooden stake with a nail driven into it. The nail head served as the point over which the transit plumb line was centered. Datum 4 was tied into a bench mark located at the intersection of Gold Street and Third Avenue. This bench mark serves as the primary site datum.

Initial rod readings were taken from nearby steel rebar street corner markers that appeared to correspond to the 1972 plat. Readings were then taken from at least one corner of each structure to be mapped. Structures were assigned sequential numbers (S1, S2, S3, etc.). Generally, contemporary structures (i.e., trailers, mobile homes, etc.) were not considered. However, readings were taken on some of the contemporary structures either because they were constructed of salvaged materials or because they could serve as a convenient object to sight on when a compass was used to map historic activity loci. All transit notes were recorded on a standardized form.

Standardized field forms were used to record structural information. Attributes considered were structure type, shape and dimensions; number of stories and construction; type of foundation; roof shape and covering; presence and placement of chimneys, porches and fenestration; and alterations. Associated out-buildings, features, and artifacts were also noted. Artifact types were identified and artifact frequencies by type were estimated for the purpose of establishing artifact distribution patterns that could be associated with specific activities or periods. Time sensitive artifacts, especially those artifacts displaying manufacturer's marks, were noted. Scale drawings of structures were made based on dimensional data; general placement of fenestration was recorded, but actual dimensions of doors and windows were not measured. To augment the field form, each structure was photographed with black and white print film and some with color print and/or slide film.

Archaeological reconnaissance concentrated on delineating the extent of the archaeologically sensitive area beyond the standing structures. Industrial and domestic activity loci such as mine shafts, prospects, mine claim markers, structural remains, and artifact scatters were examined south and west of the core area containing standing structures. Areas between and south of standing structures were given cursory inspection, but no detailed notations were made.

Historic activity loci were mapped and recorded on standard forms adopted for the project. When a locus was encountered it was pin-flagged; plotted on either the 1972 plat map or USGS topographic map using compass and pacing methods; described in terms of size, composition, relative artifact ratios and densities; sketch mapped; and photographed with black and white film.

An aerial field examination was made possible by Herbert Robbins, a lot-holder and a part time resident who offered to fly us over Gold Point. Circling over the community and surrounding area afforded a greater perspective of the cultural landscape -- road network, town layout, and mine location. Black and white photographs documented aerial observations.

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

This overview begins with a brief discussion of the initial entry into the region by Euro-Americans and proceeds into a concise description of settlement motivated by the discovery of economic minerals. The interested reader is referred to Lincoln and Horton (1964) for a more comprehensive review of Nevada mining history; Bowers and Muessig (1982) for a recapitulation of Nevada mining history and historical overview of Lander, Eureka and Nye counties; and Shamberger (1975, 1976, 1978, 1982) for historic accounts of specific mining camps and towns, including Weepah, Silver Peak, Candeleria, and Goldfield. This section summarizes the history of the Gold Point area.

EARLY EXPLORATION AND SETTLEMENT

Initial intrusion into the region was by fur trappers searching for new hunting grounds. On his trip east in 1827 Jedediah Smith led an expedition that crossed the Sierra Nevada at Ebbett's Pass and possibly passed along the route of what is now US Highway 6 (Elliott 1973). The Desert Emigrant Trail was blazed in 1849 by a group of immigrants who branched off from Jefferson Hunt's party which was travelling along the Old Spanish Trail from Provo to Los Angeles. Several years later, during his 1853 mapping expedition, John C. Fremont took a route westward across Nevada, entering California near Beatty. Migration and settlement in central Nevada during the first part of the nineteenth century was relatively insignificant and it was not until after the wave of prospectors headed for California that the mining industry boomed in Nevada.

Two important events set the stage for the state's mining industry. The first was the discovery of placer gold at Sutter's Mill in 1848 which prompted westward movement of thousands of people. The second was the discovery of rich gold and silver deposits in the Virginia Range by Henry Comstock in 1859. Success in that area provided the impetus for gold-seekers to explore and subsequently exploit other areas of what was soon to be the state of Nevada.

The exploitation of mineral wealth resulted in the development of over 300 mining districts throughout Nevada (Lincoln and Horton 1964). The development of each of these districts depended on many variables including the character of the ore, geographic setting, availability of capital, presence and organization of a labor force, adequacy of transportation and communication systems and the state of the national and world economies.

Two major periods of mining productivity have emerged from an analysis of the seven largest districts in the state -- the Comstock, Reese River, Eureka, and Pioche which prospered during the early period; and Tonopah, Goldfield and Ely which prospered during the latter period (Lincoln and Horton 1964). The first begins in 1849 and ends in 1899. It is divided into four cycles: discovery (1849 to 1868), prosperity (1869 to 1880), decline (1881 to 1891), and depression (1892 to 1899). The second period begins about the turn of the century and is divided into the following cycles: discovery (1900 to 1907), prosperity (1908 to 1918), decline (1919 to 1934) and revival (beginning in 1935).

Prior to 1900, central Nevada was sparsely occupied by Euro-Americans. During the 1860s and early 1870s, some mining activities occurred within present Esmeralda County. Areas involved include: Lime Point (the original name of the Gold Point area), Buena Vista, Dyer, Lida, Montezuma, Palmetto, Silver Peak, Sylvania and Tokop (Albers and Stewart 1972). Between 1870 and 1900, when mining in the state as a whole was experiencing prosperity, productivity in this region began to decline and the area was abandoned except for occasional prospectors. Factors contributing to this decline may have been mineral depletion, failure to find new mines, and the drop in the price of silver. The price of silver stood at $1.33 per ounce in the 1860s, but silver was demonetized in 1873 and the price dropped to $0.59 per ounce in 1898 (Lincoln and Horton 1964).

The late booming of central Nevada is attributed to the fact that although precious metals were discovered, by and large deposits rarely were found in a free state. Most of the gold had complex mineralization in the form of sulfates and sulfides. Moreover, mineral deposits were hardrock located hundreds of feet below the surface. In contrast to the ease of placer mining, mineral extraction and reduction in central Nevada generally required a complex technology, a large capital investment, and an organized, cooperative labor force.

Technological advances made on the Comstock during the early period opened up promising possibilities in central Nevada. Tonopah and Goldfield, located in south-central Nevada were destined to become two of the greatest mining districts in the nation. Tonopah has been considered the father of Goldfield, and perhaps the grandfather of a number of other related mining camps that appeared after the turn of the century. Presented below are summaries of these two districts which are derived from Lincoln and Horton (1964) and Shamberger (1982).

A silver strike by James L. Butler on Mt. Oddie in 1900 sparked the rapid organization of the Tonopah Mining District. Initial operations were undertaken by lessee because outside investors were reluctant to gamble on such a remote district nearly 100 mi from the nearest town or railroad. By 1902 Tonopah was a wood and tent town of 3000 people, and by 1904 its spectacular production attracted outside investors. In that year the original property was sold to Tonopah Mining Company. The company completed a rail line that connected with the Southern Pacific Railroad at Sodaville, thus allowing ore to be shipped out for reduction. Productivity increased again in 1906 after the construction of cyanide mills. From 1900 to 1920 the Tonopah district produced $114,867,868 in mineral wealth, and became the largest producer of silver ore in the United States.

The strike at Tonopah encouraged further exploration and development of many other important camps in central Nevada. Harry Stimler and William Marsh discovered the Goldfield District in 1902. A gold rush ensued after A. D. Meyers and R. C. Hart located the Combination lode in 1903. Several townsites were laid out to accommodate the great influx of people. Within a few years Goldfield reached a population of 20,000, along with its mills, railroads (Tonopah and Goldfield Railroad, Las Vegas and Tonopah Railroad, Bullfrog Goldfield Railroad, and Tonopah and Tidewater Railroad), banks and many businesses. From 1903 to 1921 the Goldfield district produced $84,878,592 and became the largest gold producer in Nevada.

HISTORY OF THE GOLD POINT AREA

The community of Hornsilver (formerly Lime Point and later to be renamed Gold Point) was in one of the 30 mining districts organized in Esmeralda County. An historical overview of the community and the district also bearing its name is derived from a number of primary documents, such as tax rolls and newspaper advertisements (Appendices H and I) and secondary sources, primarily brief summaries. Information provided by oral informants is interjected where appropriate.

The First Boom -- Lime Point

Not much is known about the early history of Gold Point, then called Lime Point, not only due to the paucity of records, but also because the area was not a major mineral producer. In the early days, the area was part of the Tokop District which was discovered by Thomas Shaw in 1866 (Lincoln 1923). Sometime after 1866 the Lime Point District was established, probably in 1868 when prospecting was initiated in the vicinity of what is presently Gold Point. Silver ore was hauled to Lida for milling in the 1880s but the mining operation was abandoned by 1882 due to high operating expenses caused by inefficient milling practices and high transportation costs. The latter was in turn due to the remoteness of the railroads (Paher 1970). Moreover, the drop in the price of silver inevitably contributed to the district's decline. Most of the claims had been abandoned when the prosperity in Tonopah and Goldfield attracted attention at the turn of the century.

The Second Boom -- Hornsilver

Interest in the area was renewed when Howard Russell and William Kavanaugh (also spelled Cavanaugh) from Goldfield began operations at the Great Western Mine, a property they located May 21, 1905 (Hornsilver Herald Vol. 1, No. 1, May 7, 1908). Initial assay returns valued at $6.00 to $8.00 encouraged them to undertake more exploratory work. A 50 ft shaft was sunk and a crosscut was run which developed 3 ft of shipping ore. The first carload from that level was shipped in July, 1907. A stope was then run 37 ft long and 35 ft high, bringing the pay ore to within 15 ft of the surface.

The shaft was then sunk to the 100 ft level. A crosscut revealed a rich shoot of ore that extended for 165 ft and averaged between 3 ft to 5 ft in width. Ten carloads of ore were extracted from the level and were shipped to the Nevada Goldfield Reduction Company and the Western Ore Purchasing Company, also in Goldfield. Assay values averaged $91.00 per ton. Great Western ore shipments between July, 1907 and April, 1908 are shown in Table 3.

The discovery of high grade silver ore (hornsilver) by Russell and Kavanaugh resulted in the rapid organization of the Hornsilver District during the spring of 1908. According to a contemporary, it was "due to their ceaseless energy and indomitable pluck" that the district, soon to be known as the Hornsilver District became a success (Stuart 1909:60).

News of quick prosperity spread quickly via word of mouth and newspaper accounts (Goldfield Tribune, Goldfield News, Goldfield Review 1908) to Goldfield and neighboring areas. Having good business sense, Russell and Kavanaugh were inspired to subdivide three of their claims (Whirlwind 1, 2, and 3) into streets, alleys, blocks and lots to be leased for surface use by

Table 3. Great Western Output *

Date	Net Wt. Lbs.	Gold Oz/Ton	Silver Oz/Ton	Total	Gross Value	Charges	Settlement
7-23-1907	39,137	.305	83.25	$ 59.07	$1,155.91	$343.64	$ 812.27
9-25-1907	41,370	.33	87.1	71.51	1,479.18	479.58	999.60
2-18-1908	71,487	.30	134.70	76.68	2,740.81	985.77	1,755.04
2-18-1908	74,973	.43	178.62	103.37	3,874.97	978.75	2,896.22
2-18-1908 - CREDIT							124.08
3-2-1908	65,221	.58	239.5	143.92	4,458.83	932.68	3,526.15
3-26-1908	46,961	.21	104.9	59.17	1,389.34	499.59	889.75
4-21-1908	72,968	.43	170.4	102.10	3,538.95	996.03	2,537.27
4-29-1908	67,599	.40	163.3	95.36	3,062.23	923.67	2,138.56
Total	479,716 (240 tons)				$21,700.22 or $9.11/ton		$15,753.77

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* Hornsilver Herald (Vol. 1, No. 1, May 9, 1980).

the numerous people attracted to the district. Average lot size was 100 ft x 30 ft or 45 ft. The claims were surveyed and a Hornsilver Townsite map was filed at the Esmeralda County Court House in Goldfield on April 7, 1908. The Hornsilver Townsite Company and Bollong and Kavanaugh were subsidiaries of Russell Brothers for negotiating leases on the realty which were sold to interested parties primarily from Goldfield for $50.00 to $75.00 per lot (1908 Esmeralda Tax Roll). By May, the Hornsilver Herald (May 16, 1908) reported that lots on the main streets had sold for up to $2,000.

Several additions to the original townsite were filed in May and June, 1908, at the Esmeralda County Courthouse. These included Fowlie's Addition filed May 4 by James Fowlie, Valley View Addition filed May 5 by John May, Orlean Addition filed the same day by W. C. Cotterell and R. D. Hebb, and Esmeralda Addition filed June 6 by H. and W. C. Cotterell, R. D. Hebb, C. A. McAuliffe and John Olson. An examination of the 1908 tax roll for Hornsilver revealed that lots in these additions had not been leased. The 1920 and 1930 Tax Rolls, however, show that Blocks 9 through 13 plus 19 and 23 were leased by one party and in 1920 a frame house had been built in Block 10. It appears, therefore, that the development of the town of Hornsilver was for the most part confined to the townsite as originally platted.

Just several months after the big discovery by the Great Western Milling and Mining Company a substantial camp was being developed. Prospecting was in progress in the hills west and south of the townsite (Ransome 1908).

Hornsilver in 1908

As was the case with many mining camps, a great influx of miners, prospectors, businessmen and women was drawn to the area. As an offspring of Goldfield, Hornsilver was amply supplied with the equipment, goods and services necessary to sustain a new community from that large frontier town just 25 mi northeast.

The new mining camp was barely two weeks old when the Hornsilver Herald began issuing a weekly newspaper (Hornsilver Herald May 9, 1908). It continued publication until September 12, 1908 (Folkes 1964; Lingenfelter and Gash 1984), when for reasons unknown it ceased publication. Articles in the Goldfield News (April 10, May 1 and May 3, 1909) continued to acclaim Hornsilver's prosperity for at least eight months. The failure of the Hornsilver Herald was apparently not related to the first decline of the mining boom.

Although the Hornsilver Herald was short-lived, the paper instilled much confidence that Hornsilver would become a permanent camp. Mining engineers, who examined mining properties in the district, also unhesitatingly stated that Hornsilver showed every sign of becoming permanent (Stuart 1909:60). On May 16 the Hornsilver Post Office was established. It continued to operate until the town's name was changed to Gold Point in 1932 (Harris

1973). The first postmaster, J. P. Shannon, was a foreman at the Great Western mine (Hornsilver Herald May 9).

The Herald reported in its May 22 issue that Hornsilver had 220 tents and wood-frame structures and an estimated population of about 700 persons. A photograph of Hornsilver taken that year shows a number of tents on wooden platforms, wood-frame structures and also a few metal-clad buildings (Plate 1).

The Esmeralda County Tax Roll indicates that most of the townsite lots were sold during that year. The Hornsilver Townsite Company, later the Hornsilver Townsite and Telephone Company, had a total of 81 lots, making it the biggest realty-leasing company at the time. Bollong and Kavanaugh still held 71 lots and 444 lots were in the possession of other parties.

Initially water was hauled to the town from springs near Lida by M. A. Maher and Co. and sold for $2 per barrel at Maher's feed store. Russell, Kavanaugh, Maher and Elmer Chute then purchased the Indian John Springs at Mt. Magruder, 9 mi east of Hornsilver, and announced plans to pipe to a metal tank on the hill south of town. This water system was to serve both domestic and milling needs, but when, if ever, this pipeline was installed is not clear. Electric power service (at an installation cost of $27,000) was planned by September 15 according to the last issue of the Hornsilver Herald, but it is also unclear when power was actually supplied to the town.

Tents may have been supplied by Nevada Tent and Awning Company located in Goldfield, a company that advertised in the Herald during the first month of the newspaper's publication. The Herald ran ads for the Empire Lumber Company, a Hornsilver based company that sold lumber imported by freight wagons. The Hornsilver Feed Store also sold lumber and firewood ($10.00 per cord) that was brought in from Lida. Many of the wood-frame structures probably were built by Liden and Grangyist, building contractors, or by Longstaff and McKenzie.

Commercial lines, advertised in the Herald, linked Hornsilver to the outside world. Cuprite, 14 mi to the northeast and a station on the Bullfrog-Goldfield Railroad, provided the nearest rail service. Although a connecting Lida Valley Railroad was projected at one time, it was never constructed (Myrick 1962). To meet mine and construction needs, M. A. Maher and Co. (Plate 3). used two four-horse teams and one 16-mule team to haul lumber and other supplies from the Cuprite railroad station. The same company also hauled ore from the Hornsilver district mines to Goldfield. Maher's Daily Stage (Plate 4), a subsidiary of the freighting company, provided stage coaches to and from Cuprite, for $4.00 one-way and $7.00 round trip. An automobile stage line also ran between Hornsilver and Goldfield ($7.50) and between Hornsilver and Cuprite ($5.00). Communication with the outside was provided by the Hornsilver Townsite Company when they brought in a telephone line from Cuprite (Hornsilver 1908 Tax Roll). A telegraph line was also projected. The name of the townsite company changed in 1908 and was subsequently referred to as either the Hornsilver Townsite Telephone or Telegraph Co.

Appendix H lists advertisements from the Hornsilver Herald. Hornsilver businesses include five realty companies serving mining and habitation needs, two surveying companies, one assay office, three construction companies, two hotels, three restaurants and five saloons, in addition to general mercantile stores, grocers, meat markets and pharmacists. Not all of the town businesses, however, advertised in the Herald. For example Plate 9 shows a photograph of the unadvertised Gold Central Restaurant, and according to Murbarger (1983:148) there were 13 saloons.

Informal political organization of Hornsilver began with town meetings. By May 9, the Herald reported that Postmaster Shannon had petitioned for appointment as Justice of the Peace. After a 100-member Chamber of Commerce was established, it seems to have operated as a defacto government. Ten Chamber committees were formed to handle public concerns including transportation, roads and highways, sanitation and public health, public utilities, education, public safety, property rights, vice-control, and public improvement. The community never formally incorporated as a town, however.

Laws were enforced by M. J. Spaulding, Hornsilver's first

Deputy Sheriff. In lieu of a jail, unruly citizens were handcuffed to a freight wagon wheel. Hornsilver's early articulation with state government is evident by the participation in the Democratic State Convention by Howard Russell, Ernest Shannon, Jack Spaulding, Frank Cressy and Ed Kitchen, delegates chosen by a Hornsilver Primary (Hornsilver Herald August 8).

As was tne case with Tonopah, rapid organization and development of Hornsilver was largely due to the selling of mining leases. All of the major mining companies operating in the vicinity of Hornsilver issued leases. These included Great Western Gold Mining and Milling Company, the Silver King Mining Company, the Hornsilver Mining Company and the Frances Lime Point Mining Company among others.

Hornsilver was generally considered to be a silver camp, but this is somewhat misleading, because gold was also a significant part of the output. Although only 15 percent of the ore shipped by Great Western in 1908 was gold (Ransome 1908), other companies, for example the Silver King and Francis Lime Point companies, had greater assay values in gold (Hornsilver Herald June 20, 27).

As of June, 1908, only two companies were shipping ore. These included the Great Western, which by that time had grossed $30,000 to $40,000 with assay values ranging from $75 to $400 per ton (Ransome 1908), and Lime Point, which averaged $115.00 per ton. These companies had enough capital to be equipped with 15 horsepower gasoline hoists which increased their productivity. Progress in the leasing field, however, was limited by the use of windlasses (Hornsilver Herald September 12). Endeavors to save manpower costs and expedite development with more efficient hoisting facilities resulted in some lessees replacing the man-powered windlasses (Plate 6) with motorized or animal-powered whims.

Hornsilver, 1909 to 1914

The first demographic data for Hornsilver are from the individual census returns for 1910 (Diltz 1984). The boom was clearly over by census time, the population having declined from the estimated 700 in 1908 to 50 in 1910 (Table 4). The town still exhibits a predominantly male (76 percent) population, 90 percent of whom were United States citizens. Ethnically, the population is Anglo-American, with over four-fifths born in United States, Canada or Great Britain. The census lists only five children.

Nearly 90 percent of the adult population were employed when the census was taken, although 43 percent reported having been unemployed for at least four weeks during the past year. Over half were listed as gold miners. There were two mining engineers in Hornsilver, three freight teamers and the rest were employed in various service businesses or by the United States Postal Service (Table 5).

TABLE 4. Demographic profile of Hornsilver, Nevada in 1910*.

Demographic Variable	Count	Percent Total
Gender		
Male	37	74
Female	13	26
Total	50	100
Age		
Adult	45	90
Child	5	10
Total	50	100
Citizenship		
U.S. by birth	33	66
U.S., naturalized	12	24
Alien	4	8
Unknown	1	2
Total	50	100

Demographic Variable	Count	Percent Total
Birthplace		
United States	32	64
Canada	4	8
Great Britain	6	12
Northern Europe	6	12
Southern Europe	1	2
Australia	1	2
Total	50	100
Parents' Birthplace		
United States	45	45
Canada	8	8
Great Britian	28	28
Northern Europe	14	14
Eastern Europe	2	2
Southern Europe	2	2
Unknown	1	1
Total	100	100

* Diltz 1984, compiled from individual census returns. These returns become available only after 70 years and returns for 1920 will not become available until the year 2000.

TABLE 5. Occupational data for population of Hornsilver, Nevada in 1910*.

Employment	Count	Percent of Total
Occupations:		
Gold Miner	25	55.6
Freight Teamer	3	6.7
Hotel Business	2	4.4
Mining Engineer	2	4.4
Postal	2	4.4
Store Owner	2	4.4
Restaurant	1	2.2
Bartender	1	2.2
Carpenter	1	2.2
Store Clerk	1	2.2
Unemployed	5	11.1
Total	45	99.8

Employment	Count	Percent of Total
No. Weeks Unemployed		
0	23	57.5
4	3	7.5
7	1	2.5
8	1	2.5
12	4	10.0
16	3	7.5
20	1	2.5
24	2	5.0
26	1	2.5
32	1	2.5
Total	40	100.0

* Diltz 1984.

Ore bodies were developed extensively at Hornsilver until early 1909 when various disputes brought many companies into the courts (Paher 1970). This and inefficient milling practices made mining unprofitable, ultimately leading to a decline in the boom.

The details of the decline are not clear, however, research into court records would probably shed light on this matter. Plans to install the water pipeline, which would have made local milling possible, may not have been implemented. At any rate, it is clear that the real boom was over by the time the 1910 census was taken.

Hornsilver's Revival

Even though the population of Hornsilver had dwindled from 700 to 50 by 1910, it was never completely abandoned and some mining continued. In 1914 or 1915 large scale mining operations resumed (Paher 1970; Montgomery, personal communication 1986). The Western Miner (July 6, 1915) reported that DeVotie encountered a 4 ft vein at the 125 ft level at his shaft, located about 1.5 mi from the Southwestern mine. Assay values averaged $15 to $20 per ton.

In October, 1916, J. W. Dunfee, who was to have a mountain named after him, obtained a three year lease on the Orleans (or Orlean) also called the Dunfee Mine (Western Miner 1916). During the first four months of operation, Dunfee averaged a shipment of 14 motor truck loads per month. Three to four hundred tons of ore were shipped from the tailings dump to Stonewall Station on the Las Vegas and Tonopah Railroad line and then on to the Belmont reduction plant near Tonopah. The cyanide milling process, apparently just introduced to Hornsilver, produced $22 per ton, allowing Dunfee to gross between $6600 to $8800 during the four month period.

Dunfee continued to develop the shaft to a depth of 240 ft. A 4 ft to 6 ft ore-shoot, opened for a distance of 40 ft, produced average assay yields of $30 per ton. He made a considerable profit during his leasing period, especially in gold assays (Montgomery, personal communication 1986), when gold was valued at $20.67 per ounce compared to silver at $1.52.

The population of Hornsilver during this time must have grown sufficiently to warrant the opening of a school (Nevada State Printing Office 1916). Xienia Baird (personal communication 1986) moved to Hornsilver from Lida in 1918 when she was four years old. She lived there for approximately one year while her father, Nicolas Loncar, worked for the Dunfee Mining Company. She estimates that the population of Hornsilver at that time was approximately 200 and recalls that there was an elementary school for first through eighth grades. The school was a small single room building near Orlean Avenue and Fourth Street. It was destroyed by fire in recent years. Each year the school was operated by one clerk and one teacher until it closed in 1925 (Nevada State Printing Office 1916 to 1925).

Hornsilver continued to have a Post Office but it had been moved to a building, which is still standing on the east side of Gold Street. The Post Office was run by Mrs. M. C. Kelly, who also had a grocery store (Baird, Carlson and Montgomery, personal communications 1986). J. E. Williams had the mail stage and Henry Carlson of Goldfield made the mail deliveries in a Model T during the summer of 1919 (H. Carlson, personal communication 1986). Baird (personal communication 1986) recalls that Hornsilver had a bar operated by Wes ToMasche, and another grocery store, operated by the Mitchells. People hauled their water from Lida.

A letter sent on September 9, 1918, to George B. Thatcher of Reno by Arthur H. Lawry, Superintendent of the Goldfield Consolidated Mining Company indicates that work on eight or nine claims was to be done by Harry M. DeVotie of the Hornsilver American Mining Company and a crew of several other men (Appendix I). The claims were Nettie L Fraction; Nettie L Numbers 1, 2 and 3; Mohawk Fraction; Lime Point Numbers 5 and 6; and Whale and Taft. These included veins of both the Great Western and Orleans Mines.

Several mining companies had properties in Hornsilver in 1920 (Tax Roll). These included Hornsilver American, c/o Harry DeVotie; Grand Central Gold, c/o Tim Connelly; Hornsilver c/o A.J. Winkle, which had taken over Francis Lime Point and Silver King claims; Lida Hillsite c/o Clifford L. Russell; LeChamp de Or French c/o E. Carter Edwards, which took over the Orleans claim; and the Silver Mines Corporation c/o S.H. Brady, which had properties previously owned by the Great Western Mining and Milling Company.

By 1920 a water pipeline was finally installed by Goldfield Consolidated Water Company (Turner 1922). It made large-scale mining and milling operations more lucrative. The Silver Mines Corporation further developed the Great Western properties using state-of-the-art technology. The 1920 Tax Roll shows an increase in the amount and sophistication of mining equipment used in the district over 1910. The following property was shown for Silver Mines Corporation: ball mill, wheeling rock crusher, two tube mills, drill press, pipe machine, six large cyanide tanks, etc. (Appendix I). They also listed 16 mi of phone line and poles between Cuprite and Hornsilver. Improvements on the real estate that year were valued at $20,000.

Taxable property on the Orleans claim, owned by LeChamp de Or French, included a hotel building, machine shop, machine drills, cage, skips, tools and a 25 horse power Fairbanks-Morse hoist.

In spite of the reported mining activity, the 1920 census reports a population of 18 in Hornsilver. This would appear to conflict with the mining information. Perhaps much of the mining labor was seasonal and workers were not counted as residents. On the other hand, the census may be in error.

The Mining and Scientific Press (September 17, 1921) reported in 1921 that the Orleans Hornsilver Company had taken over the lease on the Orleans Mine. The company had developed an ore-shoot on the 580 ft level that extended 300 ft. Three of the new cross-cuts of the vein yielded assay values of $6, $20 and $30 respectively, including a 3 in width that yielded $400. Investors from Goldfield and Tonopah sought options on the property but an affordable price could not be negotiated.

Overall production for the Hornsilver Mining District between 1907 and 1921 was 31,702 tons of ore with assay values of $514,942 in silver, copper, lead and zinc, and $203,654 in gold (Lincoln 1923).

During 1922 the Great Western properties were closed due to litigation (Turner 1922). Charles A. Stoneham of New York purchased the ground at a receiver's sale. Turner reports that the two well-developed ore bodies, i.e., the Great Western (consisting of 17 claims) and the Orleans (consisting of five claims) to date had grossed $500,000 and $450,000 respectively, making them the biggest producers in the district. These figures, however, exceed the amounts that Lincoln (1923) provided for the overall production of the district.

Also in 1922 Turner noted that new locations were being made and many companies were starting work in the District. Active mines in the district at that time included the Goldsmith Divide, which was working five claims; the Hornsilver American, which was controlled by E. G. Reinert of Denver and had eight claims developed by 140 ft and 200 ft shafts; the Hornsilver-Mizpah, controlled by J. Pincoini of Reno and A. Borcherding of Goldfield, which had three claims; Lucky Boy Divide, controlled by H. McNamara of Tonopah, E. Marks and H. E. Dugan, consisting of three claims adjoining the Great Western on the east; Reorganized Rosetti Divide, which had five claims; and the Reorganized West Divide, controlled by W. E. Sirbeck of Goldfield and J. K. Turner (engineer), which consisted of two claims developed by 50 ft and 70 ft shafts.

Hornsilver's Second Decline

Very little is known about Hornsilver after 1923. The school was closed in 1925 (Nevada State Printing Office 1925), suggesting that there were fewer families with children living in the town. A. A. Carrion (1916 to 1928) noted that on February 10, 1925 "the town is aggravatingly quiet -- only 3 men employed at the Orleans." On March 30, 1925 it was reported that "the Orleans Mine closed down this AM indefinately." Harry DeVotie, still living in Hornsilver, was elected to the Nevada Assembly in 1927 and later to the state Senate. By 1930 the Ohio Mines Corporation of Cincinnatti had purchased the Orleans Claim and L. W. Dye of Hornsilver owned the properties originally developed by the Great Western Mining and Milling Company (1930 Tax Roll). Some expansion is evident and the use of electric motors is more evident (Appendix I). At about this time the Hornsilver Townsite and Telephone Office was moved to the Ohio Mines Corporation property for use as an assay office.

Gold Point, 1932 to 1940

The name of the town was changed to Gold Point on October 16, 1932 (Harris 1973). Since production of gold had exceeded that of silver a name change was appropriate and possibly served to attract outside investors. Very few documents exist for this period, but there is evidence that the town experienced a revival. This is probably a direct result of the increase in the price of gold to $35 per ounce and the subsequent capitalization of the Ohio Mining Corporation (OMC).

The OMC, managed by Otto A. Dieckmann, continued to operate throughout the 1930s. As of 1933 OMC properties included the Tokop Group and the Dunfee or Gold Point Group for a total of 47 claims. The Tokop Group consisted of about 24 mining claims which were leased out. The Gold Point Group (formerly Great Western and Dunfee) consisted of 23 claims covering 340 acres. Forty-two were held under possessory title in compliance with the Mining Laws of the United States, and five claims were patented. By that time over $766,000 had been invested in mine properties. It was projected that when large-scale operations took place an estimated $75,000 would be invested to increase the capacity of the cyaniding plant from 150 tons to 250 tons per day (OMC Memorandum 1933). The wooden pipeline was apparently upgraded to a metal pipe and water was supplied to the town for the overall operation of the mine and for domestic purposes. Residents of Gold Point went to the metal water tank on the hill south of town to obtain their water free of charge (Baird, personal communication 1986).

By 1935 a new boom town was in the making. According to Ora Mae Wiley (1949) Gold Point was populated again by about 200 people with approximately 100 men in the employ of the Ohio Mines Corporation. Baird (personal communication 1986) estimates that nearly 99 percent of the employable people worked for OMC. The school was reopened in 1935 (Nevada State Printing Office 1935), showing that families had once more moved into the area. Students from Lida were apparently bused to Gold Point (Baird, personal communcation 1986).

The OMC operated a boarding house in an old hotel building, which was located on the Orleans Claim behind the most recent post office. According to Baird (personal communication), the miners lived in various cabins in town and then ate their meals at the boarding house. The boarding house also sold meat, vegetables, and canned goods which eventually put the Kelly store out of business (Wiley 1949). Wiley also indicates that there was another boarding house, which was operated by Nevada Gold Incorporated located 7 mi to the south at Stateline (Gold Mountain).

A letter by Dieckmann to the OMC on March 5, 1936, in Cincinatti indicated that there was some economic inefficiency occurring at the mine (Appendix I). Efficiency averaged less than 64 percent from December 1935 through March 25, 1936, due to "caves" [apparently cave-ins] that forced them to mill rock, assayed at only $4 to $6 per ton. Dieckmann indicated that these events were inevitable and urged the company not to "get all excited [sic] about this cave and pass a resolution on how caves shall be stopped. It's just the nature of the beast and must be expected ... I'm not saying that the [cave-ins] can not be avoided, but the cost of the extra timber would far offset the other losses." Starting and stopping the plant also cut down on overall efficiency.

Dieckmann also complained about a problem with mine labor. He stated:

> "I am just disgusted with American miners. Our machine men names today sound like the alliance of all the nations on the Black Sea, and simply because the American miners know that eight hours are a shift, but seemingly overlook the fact that you have to work in those 8 hours. Where it took the tramps around Goldfield to set up their machines 4 hours, just to get ready to drill, these Hungarians are now ready and knocking in their holes in 45 minutes after they leave the collar of the shaft. Our latest entry on the payroll is just simply "Big Dan," the last name positively unknown and unspeakable. I think it ends in vitvsch. But these boys do know how to blast, drill timber and muck, and thats a real miners job. This turnover of men started with dear old George Connolly, and now has come to rest. From now on if they can talk English better than yes or no I won't hire them."

Dieckmann also stressed that the efficiency was up in March.

By 1939 the OMC mine and mill operated continuously for 350 days in which time they mined and milled 12,005 tons of their own ore and milled 810.96 tons of custom ore. That year the United States Mint in San Francisco purchased 2,227.57 ounces of gold at $77,694.95 and 29,161.46 ounces of silver for $20,704.63. Of those mint deliveries 554.26 ounces of gold worth $19,398.40, and 13,135.26 ounces of silver worth $21,115.03 were from custom ore (OMC 1939, Appendix I). Overall efficiency of the mill was calculated to be 91.611 percent.

During that year the OMC management had considered expanding operations to other properties in the district, however consulting engineers advised against such an expansion because they were not impressed with the available mines in the area. Operations in 1939 were confined to further development of existing shafts while some shafts were mined by lessees.

Gold Point: The Decline, 1940 to the Present

Ohio Mining Corporation continued large-scale operations until the early 1940s when World War II drew mine workers away to more productive mines and other essential industries. The Gold Point School closed in 1943 and reopened only for the years 1946 through 1948, 1951 and 1954 (State Printing Office 1944-1954). All the businesses shut down (Paher 1970) except for a post office, by then operated by Ora Mae Wiley, who also operated a combined gas station and small grocery store with her husband

Harry Wiley (Baird, personal communication).

By 1950 only 23 people were reported by census enumerators. This figure was down from the 100 people reported in 1940. By 1942 the gold mill had closed down and never did start again. Grand Central and Gold Point mining companies continued employing several men but ceased operating by the late 1940s. Ora Mae Wiley's journal (1949) noted a drastic change in the town since she initially moved there June 16, 1940. Her 1949 account of the town was pretty dreary. "Right now since the war it is the dullest of all the nine years I have been here."

Ora Mae Wiley and her husband Harry were the town's matriarch and patriarch until his death in the late 1950s and the dissolution of the post office January 12, 1968 (Harris 1973). He served as an Esmeralda County Commissioner and then a state senator in the 1950s. The Wileys were very hospitable and must have extended a lot of credit to store patrons who never reimbursed them (Wiley 1949). Mrs. Wiley was also generous to the miners in the area, providing many free dinners and caring for them when illness struck (Baird, personal communication).

Beginning in 1960 the Ohio Mines Corporation resumed a small scale mining operation for the final time (Dick Engle, personal communication). Engle worked for three months during which time about 15 men working in two shifts further developed the shaft with the steel head frame located a short distance southeast of town. Engle lived in one of the wood-frame cabins in town and ate his meals at the mine superintendent's office near the mill south of town. An increase in population to 28 people reflects the renewed though brief mining activity in the area (1960 census reports).

After 1960 the town became primarily a tourist attraction, resulting in a lot of dune buggy activity and the loss of many historic artifacts to collectors. Electricity was supplied to the few residents by Valley Electric in the early 1960s. Water was obtained from a well in Lida until water was piped from Ranch Springs at Mount Magruder to a holding pond several miles east of Gold Point (Baird, personal communication 1986).

Since the 1970s there has been considerable interest in the town, primarily by older individuals seeking vacation or retirement homes in an affordable out-of-the-way desert location. Lots were purchased from individuals and from Esmeralda County. Although many of the older structures remain, a number of trailers occupy the vacant lots (Judge Joseph Drew, personal communication 1985). The parties who have the two structures that once housed the standing post offices have business plans in the town (Robbins, personal communication 1986; Garland, personal communication 1986). Both hope to develop their private businesses (i.e., bed and breakfast, store, museums) to attract vacationers to the historic mining camp. Some small scale mining activities continue to take place, the most notable being Wolff

Milling and Mining Company c/o Vernon H. Cook west of the townsite. Combined Metals Reduction Company, c/o Larry T. Atkinson, is the lessee of the Ohio Mines Corporation property, however no mining or milling activity is occurring at this time.

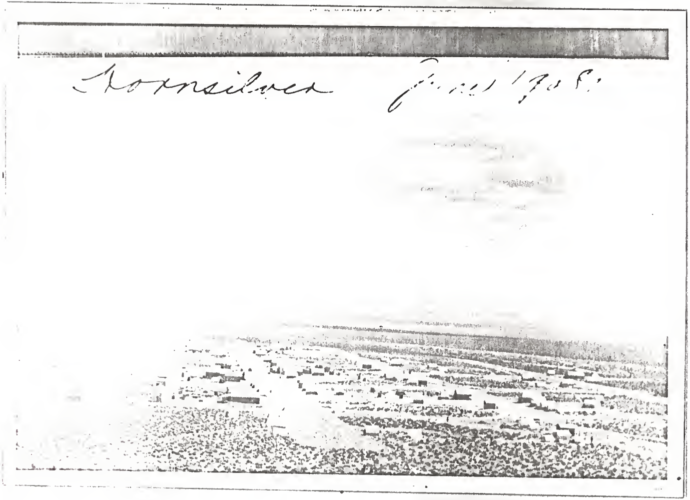
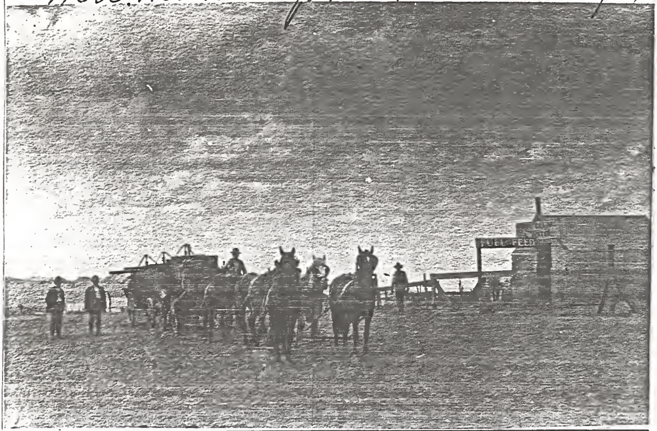


Plate 2. View of Hornsilver, 1908 (Plates 2 - 10 are from the Carnahan Collection in Central Nevada Historical Society, Tohopah, NV 89049).

M.A. Maher's Yard at H.Silver '908



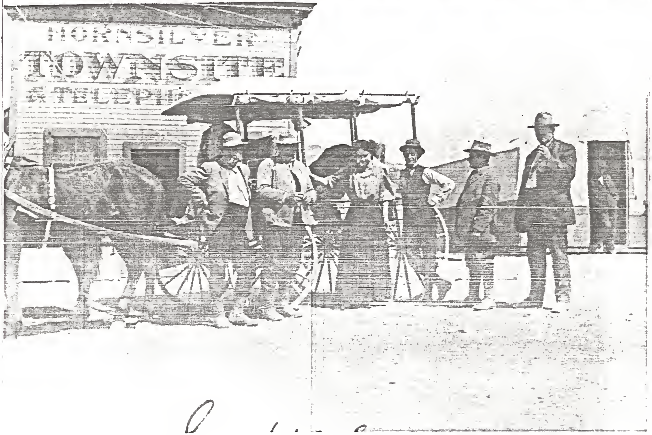
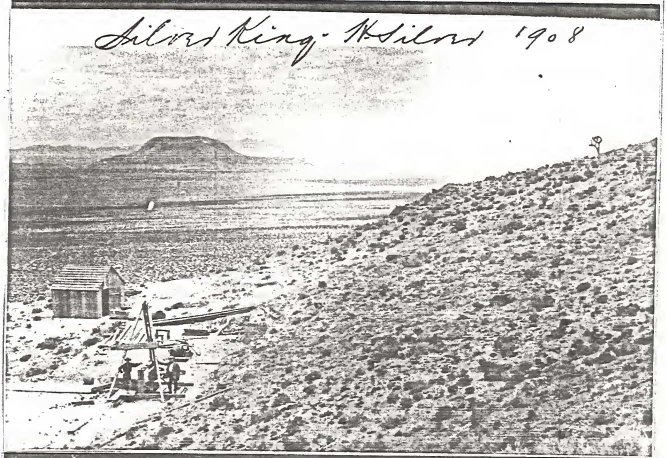
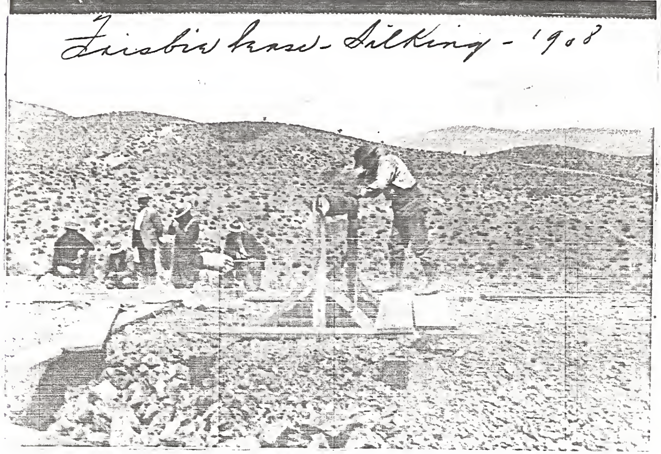


Plate 3 (upper). Four-horse team lumber and freight wagon, M.A. Mayer's Yard, 1908.

Plate 4 (lower). Maher's Stage in front of Hornsilver Townsite and Telephone Company, 1908.



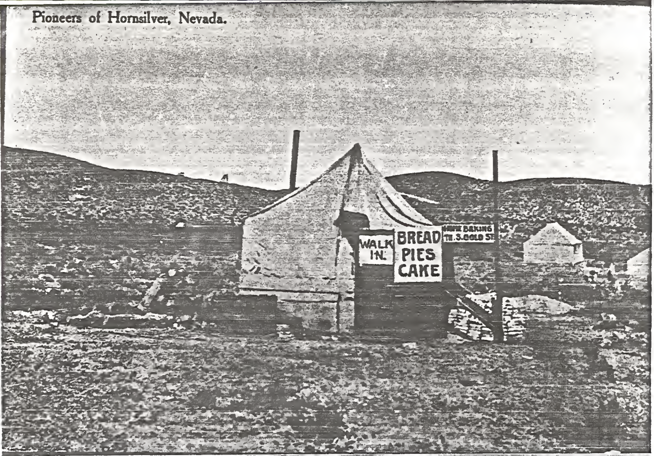
Silver King - N Silver 1908



Frisbie lease - Sil King - 1908

Plate 5. (upper) Silver King Mine, 1908

Plate 6. (lower) Shaft with windlass at Frisbie lease, Silver King Mine, 1908.



Pioneers of Hornsilver, Nevada.

Hornsilver '908

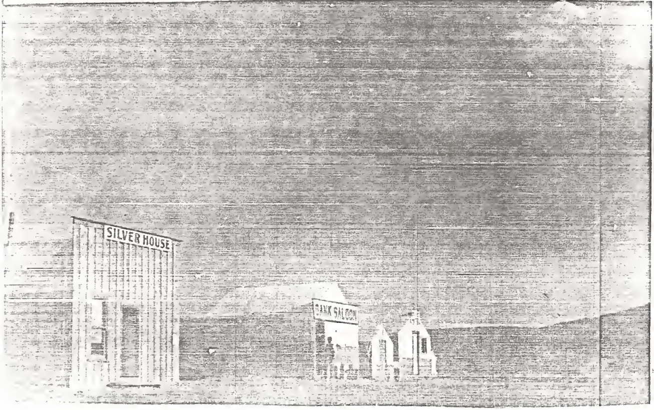
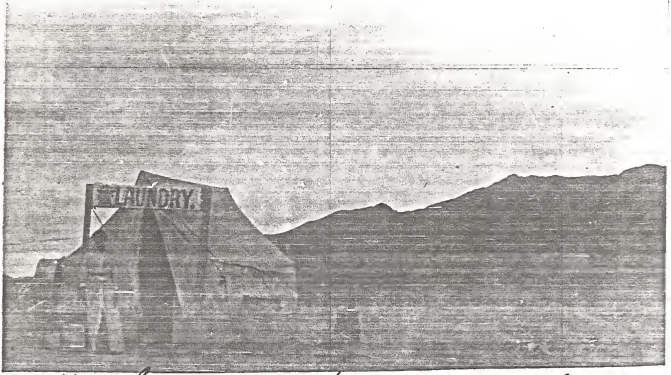


Plate 7. Bakery at Hornsilver, Nevada, 1908.
(upper)
Plate 8. Silver House and the Bank Saloon, Hornsilver, Nevada, 1908.
(lower)



Star Laundry - H Silver - 1908

Plate 9. (upper) Gold Central Restaurant, Hornsilver, Nevada, 1908.

Plate 10. (lower) Star Laundry, Hornsilver, Nevada, 1908.

PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDIES

During the 1980s several legally mandated cultural resource management projects in Nevada have focused on investigations of mining related sites, camps, towns, and districts. This is in part because of renewed mining activity, vandalism, unauthorized artifact collecting or other impacts that pose threats to a resource base for historical study of what was a major industry throughout the history of the state. Some of the primary archaeological and/or architectural investigations have been conducted at Bullfrog (Hardesty 1980, 1981); the Comstock (Hallenburg 1979, Hardesty and Firby 1980; Hardesty, Firby and Siegler 1982); Cortez (Hardesty and Hattori 1982, 1983); Eureka (James, Hardesty, Hattori and McClane 1985); Osceola (Price 1985); and Tonopah, Manhattan, Round Mountain and Rhyolite (Janus Associates 1980). ARS has recently completed studies of the McCoy Mining District (Kuffner 1985, Reno 1986), Ward Townsite(McCarty and McCarty 1985) and Rochester (Burke and Hemphill 1986). An inventory by ARS in the Manhattan Mining District is also under way.

To become familiar with archaeological and historical sites in the near vicinity of Gold Point, cultural resource files were examined at the BLM Tonopah Resource Area office, the Nevada Department of Transportation (NDOT) and the Nevada State Museum (NSM). Narrow transect surveys of existing or proposed roads and pipelines dominate the type of work conducted in the area. A summary of investigations and recorded sites in the near vicinity of the project area is provided in Tables 6 and 7. Projects and sites are indexed by BLM and NSM numbers and, except where cited elsewhere in this report, are not included in the works cited section of this report.

Eight cultural resource investigations have been conducted within a 5 to 12 mi radius of Gold Point. Five of these projects resulted in the recording of 19 sites, mainly prehistoric. Three rockshelters (26Es7, 26Es11, and 26Es12), initially recorded by Shutler in 1955 or Grosscup in 1956 and re-recorded by DeBunch in 1981 (NDOT-036-81B) and Rafferty in 1982 (BLM-CR5-924[P]) are located near the community of Lida. Another transect survey along SR 266 (NDOT-047-82B) encountered one small lithic scatter (26Es608) and 11 isolated lithic artifacts (26Es605 to 26Es607; 26Es609 to 26Es616). In addition, two rock art sites containing petroglyphs (26EsPro11 and 26EsPro12) were noted by Anderson in 1979.

Particularly germane to this evaluation are three sites which have historic components[2]. These include a twentieth century historic camp with associated mining prospects and prehistoric rockshelter (26Es7) recorded by Rafferty (1982) in

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[2] One of the oral informants has indicated the existence of a nineteenth century military camp near the town of Lida, however, this has yet to be substantiated. Note that the same person also is aware of an Indian burial ground near the base of Mt. Jackson located north of Gold Point.

Table 6. Previous cultural resource investigations in the near vicinity of the project area.

BLM REPORT #	NSM REPORT #	NDOT REPORT #	PROJECT	AUTHOR/DATE
CR5-61(N)	5-913		Highway clearance near Lida, NV for Valley Electric Co.	R. Brooks/ 11-6-1981
CR5-462(N)			Old Camp pipeline corral	K. Detweiler/ 12-14-1978
CR6-668(P) *		058-84R	SR-774 Betterment W.O. #20726	P. Matranga/ 1-22-1985
CR5-924(P) *	5-21	036-81B	Recheck of Esmeralda Co. District 5 Betterment SR266(3), W.O. #WP20730	G. Grosscup/ 5-7/1956; R. Shutler/7-26-1956; P. DeBunch/ 3-7-1981; K. Rafferty/1-14-1981
CR5-1048(P) *	5-72	047-82B	SR-266(3) District 5 Betterment, W.O. #20730	P. DeBunch/ 1-17-1983
CR5-1050(N)	5-80		Material location for maintenance of SR266, W.O. # 20726	R. Leavitt/ 12-14-1982
*			CRES re-evaluation	K. Rafferty/ 4-7-1982
*			Survey of historic structures: southern Nevada and Death Valley	C. Kensler (URS/John A. Blume & Assoc. Engineers)

*Report indicates that cultural resources were located.

Table 7. Previously recorded sites in the near vicinity of the project area.

BLM SITE #	NSM SITE #	BLM REPORT	NSM REPORT #	SITE TYPE	DESCRIPTIONS	MAP REF. USGS 7.5' SERIES	RECORDER/ DATE
	26Es-Pro11			Rock art	Petroglyphs	Gold Point, NV 1968	V. Anderson/1979
	26Es-Pro12			Rock art	Petroglyphs	Gold Point, NV 1968	V. Anderson/1979
CrNV-05-22	26Es7	CR5-924(P)	5-21	Rockshelter/ 20th century Anglo historic camp and mining prospects	Rockshelter, midden no observable artifacts/historic artifact scatter (stove legs, crimped cans with solder drop tops, glass, porcelain, etc.) and mining prospects in rock outcrops	Lida, NV 1968	G. Grosscup/1956 P. DeBunch/1981 K. Rafferty/1982
CrNV-05-26	26Es11	CR5-924(P)	5-21	Rockshelters	Two rockshelters, midden, pictographs, flakes, evidence of vandalism	Lida, NV 1968	R. Shutler/1955 P. DeBunch/1981 K. Rafferty/1982
CrNV-05-27	26Es12	CR5-924(P)	5-21	Rockshelter	Rockshelter, midden, flakes, evidence of vandalism	Lida, NV 1968	R. Shutler/1955 P. DeBunch/1981
CrNV-54-4613	26Es608	CR5-1048(P)	5-72	Lithic scatter	Seven specimens: 1 obsidian Elko Series projectile point, one chert scraper, 4 utilized flakes (1 obsidian, 3 chert), 1 chert waste flake	Lida, NV 1968	J. Schaaf/ 1982
CrNV-54-4614I	26Es605-607; 26Es609-616	CR5-1048(P)	5-72	11 isolates	Obsidian Sierran Series projectile point, chert biface fragment, chert and obsidian flakes	Lida, NV 1968 and Mount Jackson, NV 1968	P. Debunch and J. Schaaf/1982
CrNV-05-4241	26Es629			Historic mill	Stewart's Mill - 2 sandstone walls and associated artifacts (solder top cans, amethyst glass, stove pipe, wood, nails)	Lida, NV 1968	
CrNV-64-4237	26Es664	CR6-668(P)		Community of Gold Point	Historic mining camp - wood frame, metal clad and adobe buildings, mine shafts, head frames	Gold Point, NV 1968	C. Kensler/1982 P. Matranga/1985

Lida Canyon, Stewart's Mill (26Es629) recorded by Rafferty (1982) east of Lida Canyon, and the historic community of Gold Point recorded by Kensler in 1981 and by Matranga in 1985 (NDOT-058-84R).

Kensler's (1981) report is a survey of historic structures in southern Nevada and Death Valley. The project was conducted in response to a United States Department of Energy (USDOE) request to perform an engineering survey of sites within a specified distance from the Nevada Test Site (NTS) that are either on or possibly eligible for the National Register. Gold Point and other sites within an 87 mi radius of NTS were investigated in order to determine the resources that will be used to assess the affects on structures at historic sites resulting from ground motion generated by underground nuclear explosions.

Kensler enumerated a total of 82 structures in and around the surrounding community. These were classified by construction type -- four metal-clad buildings, 57 wood-frame buildings, eight mobile homes, eight steel tanks, one adobe structure, and four vertical timber hoist support systems (headframes) for mining shafts. Kensler provided a detailed description of one of the wood-frame structures.

At the time of the survey approximately 13 structures including mobile homes were occupied. Many of the wood-frame structures were temporarily occupied by property owners who spent time in Gold Point only a few weeks out of each year. Headframes and metal-clad buildings were observed to be in good condition. Kensler also noted that mining activity may still be going on at the mill site (i.e., Ohio Mine Company mill due south of town). Kensler considered Gold Point to be a potential National Register site although no criteria for this judgement were presented.

Matranga (1985) reiterated Kensler's observations. He also noted that buildings were in relatively good condition and somewhat protected by the residents who allow no relic collecting without permission. Due to the intact condition of most of the buildings at Gold Point, he emphasized that Gold Point may be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as an Historic District. Criteria used for his determination were 1) Gold Point is associated with a major event (mining) that made a significant contribution to American and specifically Nevada history; 2) Gold Point embodies the distinctive characteristics of an early mining camp which represents a significant and distinguishable entity; and 3) as an Historic District Gold Point has the potential to yield information important to the regional history of the area.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

A review of the National Register of Historic Places (USDI 1985) showed that the only property on or nominated to the register within the vicinity of Gold Point is the Goldfield Historic District (USDI 1982). Because mining stimulated the initial settlement of so many of Nevada's oldest towns and cities, most of the historic districts in the state relate to mining history. On the other hand, relatively small mining camps are poorly represented as are thematic districts reflecting the full range of historic and archaeological sites relevant to what is clearly a major theme in Nevada's history.

RESULTS OF FIELD EXAMINATION

The preservation of a large number of standing structures and historically related artifacts _in situ_ at the Gold Point townsite is a nearly unique example of surface archaeology. Few of the over 300 mining camps that once marked the Nevada landscape are as well preserved. Some of these early mining camps grew into towns and cities that are still present, but most have been abandoned and subject to natural deterioration and vandalism.

Documentary research indicates that all areas of the townsite were used. Although the built environment has survived primarily in the southern portion of the town, an on-foot examination has determined that artifacts and archaeological features are present in the entire townsite. It is, therefore, archaeologically sensitive. In terms of evolution of the town approximately 30 percent of the lots with structures in 1908 have commercial or residential structures standing on them today (1908 Tax Roll). Although many of the original structures burned, deteriorated, were torn down or moved out, a substantial sample is still present and in relatively good condition. It is interesting to note that the structures standing today generally are concentrated near the part of town that was central during the Hornsilver boom period, i.e., north of Fourth Avenue on Main and Gold Streets.

Preservation of the structures is largely due to the continuous occupation of the town and regular visits to it by some of the lot-holders of record. Both occupants and absentee lot-holders have maintained the properties. Tar paper, wood shingles or metal roofing has protected many of the structures from weathering. A sign posted near the corner of Gold Street and Third Avenue that states "NO ARTIFACT COLLECTING" has undoubtedly been a deterent to some collectors. Residents also keep a close watch over the area.

Archaeological field work at Gold Point recorded information about the present condition and integrity of the site, mapped the standing structures and the nearby artifact concentrations and structural features, and evaluated the entire townsite in terms of its archaeological sensitivity. Results are reported here.

A site map was prepared showing locations of all historic and some modern structures at Gold Point on a copy of the 1972 Amended Plat (Figure 3). Several discrepancies are apparent between the structures as plotted in the field and the lot boundaries shown on the 1972 Plat (Figure 4).

There are two obvious discrepancies between the 1972 Amended Plat and the original (1908) Hornsilver Townsite map. The 1972 version shows blocks east of Main Street and Gold Street as 250 ft and 242 ft wide, whereas the original map shows them to be 220 ft wide. Main Street is shown as 60 ft instead of 75 ft wide, and Gold Street -- 40 ft wide instead of 60 ft.

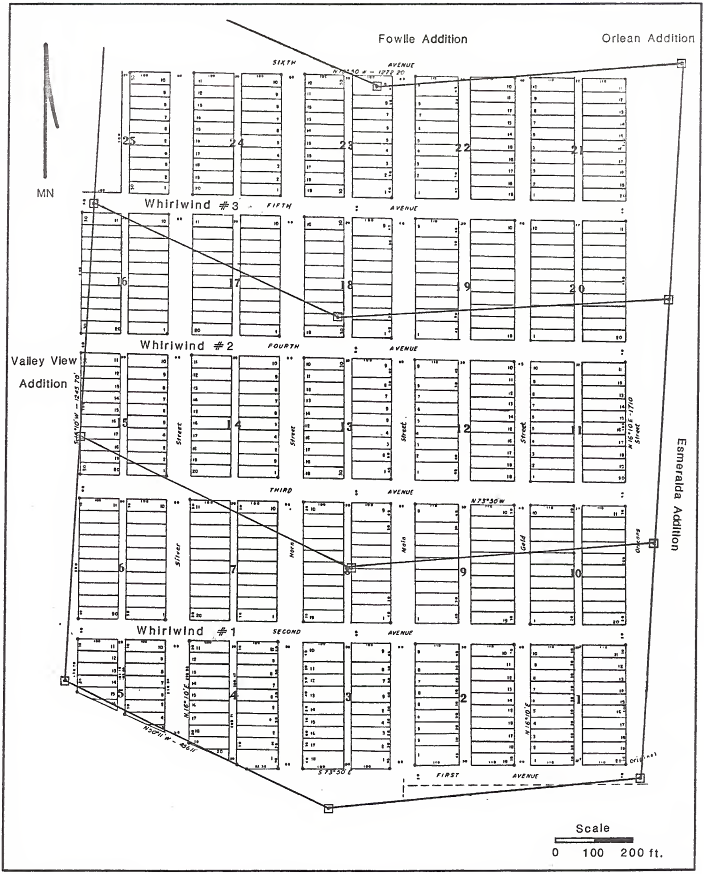
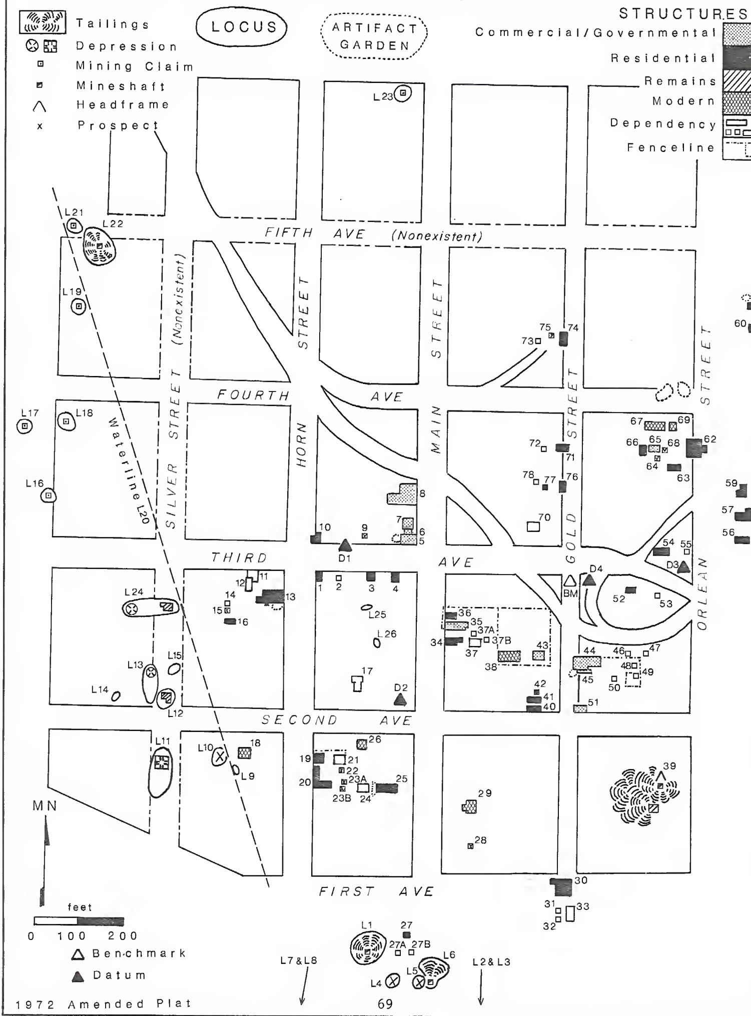


Figure 3. Copy of 1972 Amended Plat of Hornsilver, Nevada, showing location of additions.

SURFACE ARCHAEOLOGY OF GOLD POINT, NEVADA 1986 (FIG. 4)



Credits: B. Resnick, S. deLaureal, R. Sutton

The linear arrangement of the structures plotted on Gold Street appears to correspond more closely to the original 1908 map than to the 1972 amendment. This tends to indicate that surveyor's error in preparing the 1972 amended plat used as our base map is responsible for the discrepancies noted above.

INVENTORY OF HISTORIC STRUCTURES

A total of 68 historic and 14 modern structures were mapped and recorded. A complete inventory is presented in the Appendix B. Historic structures include 9 commercial/governmental, 30 residential, 28 dependency and 1 mining structures.

Architectural details recorded during the survey include various stylistic and functional attributes. Function refers to the architectural attributes that are directly related to activities carried out in the structures by occupants or users. Style refers to attributes not directly related to function. It is often difficult to differentiate between architectural style and function. For example, fenestration is clearly related to both style and function. Window size, location and frequency affects specific functional elements of the building, such as available light, ventilation and heat loss; door placement conditions traffic flow and access. Fenestration, however, also contributes to the aesthetic affect of a building and the arrangement and kinds of windows and doors are generally treated as stylistic attributes.

The purposes that the structures served in relation to other associated structures and within the town itself is another, more general level of function. The following classification groups the historic structures into four general functional categories: commercial/governmental, residential, dependency and mining. Within these categories, buildings will be classified according to architectural style and specific functional attributes -- overall shape, size, number of stories, construction members, foundation, roof shape and covering, fenestration, exterior wall material, chimney, porch, etc.

Artifacts directly associated with some of the structures will be discussed when these shed light on original function or cnronology. When available, historical information about these structures is also presented here.

Commercial/Governmental Structures

Nine buildings were once commercial or governmental as evidenced by their false fronts (Table 8). False fronts not only identified the buildings as public establishments, but also provided advertisement space. Four of the buildings have signs. These include "MITCHELL'S MERCANTILE," "GOLD DUST" (saloon), "HORNSILVER TOWNSITE & TELEGRAPH CO." and "GOLD POINT NEVADA POST OFFICE." All of the structures have a wood-sill and/or wood post foundation unless otherwise noted. Nearly one-half of the structures are metal-clad probably over a wood-frame construction.

Table 8. Commercial/governmental structures.

Structure #	Description	Present Use	Past Use
5	Metal-clad with porch overhang and artifact garden	Private museum/ antique store	Commercial (Mitchell's Mercantile)
6	Wood-frame with shed attachment and false front	Residence	Commercial
7	Wood-frame with false front	Residence	Hornsilver Post Office
8	Wood-frame with false front	Residence	Turf Saloon and Grill
65	Wood-frame metal clad	Storage or residence	Possible commercial
35	Wood-frame with shed attachment porch, false front	Residence	Gold Dust Saloon
44/45	Wood-frame with attachments, porches, false front, artifact garden	Residence and private museum	Gold Point Post Office/ residence
43	Wood-frame with shed attachment and false front	Residence	Possible commercial
51	Wood-frame with false front	Abandoned	Hornsilver Townsite and Telegraph (Telephone) Co.

The remainder have exterior wall material varying from board and batten, vertical plank and clapboard. All of the structures except for two appear to be in their original location and have simple gabled roofs oriented perpendicular to the major thoroughfares they face, i.e., Main Street or Gold Street. All but one of the structures are presently occupied intermittently by their owners. A brief description follows.

The property (Block 13, Lot 1) that was Mitchell's Mercantile (Structure 5) was owned by W. Stone in 1908 (Tax Roll). By 1920 Mrs. B. M. Mitchell had a store on the property (1920 Tax Roll). It is a rectangular corrugated metal-clad building on the northwest corner of Main Street and Third Avenue. The only exterior wood on the building is the vertical plank false front. The building measures approximately 30 ft by 18 ft and has a recently applied 8 ft porch over-hang on the facade and three-step porch in the rear. The foundation is not visible. The roof is an east-west gable covered with corrugated metal, with a gabled roof attachment measuring several cubic feet and located in the center of the roof. This attachment may serve as an air vent. Facade fenestration is window-door-window, and all windows appear to be casement. No other windows exist on the building. A rear door enters into an "artifact garden."

The artifact garden is surrounded by a row of small quartz boulders. Numerous metal, glass and ceramic artifacts as well as several Joshua trees and chollas make up the garden.

Artifacts include metal kitchen utensils and cookware, locks, sanitary cans, toys, broken bottle glass of all colors (amethyst, cobalt blue, aqua, olive green, light green, amber and clear), commercial whiteware tablewares and several refractory clay chemical ware crucibles used in assaying. It is likely that these artifacts were collected locally, for they typify the artifact assemblage found in the area. Contemporary landscaping with artifact gardens is a pattern in Gold Point and will be noted when it occurs.

Mitchell's Mercantile is now a private museum. Numerous uncataloged tin cans and bottles line the shelves. Except for the log cabin syrup tins and some metal hardware which were collected locally, most of the artifacts have been purchased at swap meets and brought to the store for display (Garland, personal communication 1986). Ghost town books and other mementoes are on sale to tourists who visit the town.

The Mercantile building is joined at the interior by two adjacent buildings, Structures 6 and 7, both of which are currently used as a private residence by the store owner. Including the shed attachment at the rear, Structure 6 is approximatey 18 ft east-west by 14 ft north-south. Exterior wall material is board and batten and vertical plank. The facade has two windows, but whether there was ever a front door is not known. The shed addition at the rear of the building has a window-window-door-window arrangement, with casement windows. A back porch is flush with the end of the Mercantile. An ore cart stands at the front of the building and a box full of rusted metal toys lays on the back porch.

Structure 7 is approximately 28 ft east-west and 15 ft north-south. It has what appears to be a mail-slot in the facade indicating that the building may have been the Hornsilver Post Office. The facade is clapboard and the remainder of the structure is board and batten. Front fenestration is a door with a drip-sill and a new screen door with boarded-up windows to the right. A platform porch opens out onto Main Street. A window and small shed attachment (closet?) is on the north elevation. A door with a three-step porch and a 2/2 double-hung sash window is present on the west elevation. The roof is covered with rolled asphalt and a stovepipe extends out of the north-east corner.

Adjoining Structures 5, 6 and 7 are connected to Structure 8 by a recently constructed railroad tie boardwalk. An old inoperable Dodge truck sets on the lot between Structures 7 and 8. The sign on the door reads "Royal Farms Dairy Products." Structure 8 was the Turf Saloon and Grill operated by Gavagan and McKelvey (Hornsilver Herald, 1908 Tax Rolls). It is approximately 60 ft by 21 ft and is the largest historic structure left in the town. It rests on a wood-sill foundation and is clad with corrugated metal. The facade is constructed of horizontal plank and has a decorated strip of wood running along the width of the false front near its top. Facade fenestration is window-door-door-window. The half dozen windows that appear to be original are double hung sash and have either 2/2, 6/1 or 4/4 window pane configurations. A new deck has been added to the north side and a new three-step porch exists in the rear. The interior of the building is being remodeled into a residence by the owner of record who also holds Structures 5, 6 and 7.

Structure 35 (Block 9, Lot 6), now a private museum, has a sign on the false front that reads "Gold Dust." The Hornsilver Herald (1908) advertised the Gold Dust as being on the corner of Main and Second not on Main between Second and Third Avenues where the bar is presently located. R. R. O'Brien, one of the proprietors, owned the lot on which the building presently stands as well as the corner lot (1908 Tax Roll). Hence, it appears that either the Gold Dust building was moved, the business was moved or the newspaper advertisements were wrong.

Structure 35 was originally approximately 32 ft by 20 ft with a 7 ft porch on the front. At some point in time an east-west gabled addition was added to the back, and more recently, a porch overhang to the front. The foundation is wood-sill. Exterior wall material is a combination of board and batten and rolled tar paper and batten. The facade is clapboard and horizontal plank. Roof covering is corrugated metal, with a stovepipe emanating from the southeast corner. Facade fenestration is door-window-window. The door has a transom light and a new screen door. Window pane configuration is 2/2 double hung sash.

Structure 51 is the original Hornsilver Townsite and Telephone Company building used by the Russell brothers in 1908. Although the sign now says "Telegraph" rather than "Telephone," an historic photograph indicates that the word "Telephone" was used (see Plate 4). The building originally stood on the townsite and then sometime in the 1930s it was moved up near the Ohio Mines Mill where it was used as an assay office (Montgomery, personal communication 1986). Within the last several years the structure was moved down the hill on a skid and placed on concrete and wood blocks at its present location on the northeast corner of Gold Street and Second Avenue.

The building is presently vacant. It has no doors or windows and is awaiting renovation for use as a bar by the holders of the nearby Gold Point Post Office. Building dimensions are approximately 24 ft x 16 ft. Exterior wall covering is board and batten except for the false front which is horizontal plank. Evidence of porch overhang attachments exists but the overhang is no longer present. Support brackets for a once existing cornice are still present near the top of the front. The present roof has shingles. Fenestration of the facade is window-door-window, the windows once being 2/2 double-hung sash. Rear fenestration is door-window with a window also in the gable, and there are two windows on the north elevation.

Structure 43 is a small building with a false front located on Gold Street across from the Gold Point Post Office. It's dimensions are approximately 11 ft north-south and 12 ft east-west with a 9 ft shed attachment to the west. The shed has two plywood double doors and may serve as a garage. Exterior wall material is board and batten except for the facade which is vertical plank. Facade fenestration is window-door and the window appears to be fixed. The door has a screen door and a small platform porch. A nine-pane window exists on the north elevation. Roof material is corrugated metal. Whether this building was ever actually a commercial establishment is not known.

The Gold Point Post Office (Structure 44/45), which ceased operation in the late 1960s, is located on the east side of Gold Street between Second and Third Avenue. The post office and store were run by Mrs. M. Kelly until about 1938 when she became ill and moved to Idaho (Montgomery, personal communication 1986). In the early 1940s Ora Mae Wiley became the postmistress until it closed for the final time in 1968. She and her husband Harry also ran a store and gas station at the same location. Much of the post office paraphernalia (mail boxes, stamps, wanted posters, posted rate card, money bag, honorary recognition certificate accorded to Wiley, etc.) are still insice the building. Numerous museum quality historic artifacts such as bottles, tin cans, housewares and books, presumably from the local area, are also on display for the general public.

The post office building is approximately 28 ft east-west and 19 ft north-soutn. Additions were made during the 1950s to adapt the building for residential occupation. The main structure has a yellow board and batten false front. Extending off the front is an overhang that covers a platform porch. Fenestration is window-door, the window being of the six pane casement variety. The roof is an east-west gable covered with corrugated metal. A 21 ft long shed with a porch is attached to the rear. An east-west gabled attachment (originally field cataloged S45) extends nearly 14 ft to the south. It too has a shed attached to the south and extending approximately 11 ft. Exterior wall covering of the attachments is a combination of board and batten and horizontal plank. Windows include 2/2 double-hung sash and nine pane casement. The roof covering on the attachments is either corrugated metal or rolled asphalt. A stovepipe emanates from the roof of the southern attachment. The back yard of the structure contains several dependency structures and numerous artifacts. According to the lot holder of record, some of the buildings may come from Rawhide, and the artifacts may be from the local area or may have been brought in from the outside (Robbins, personal communication 1986). An artifact garden containing an ore bucket and equipment is on the southwest corner of the southern addition. A flag pole and what appears to be a hitching post is in the front of the building. A red gasoline pump showing $.355 per gallon stands in a concrete island north of the hitching post.

Structure 65 is a 10 x 16 ft metal-clad building with a horizontal plank false front that may be a recent addition. A 15 ft carport is attached to the east. A door on the front and the west elevation has a modern sliding window. the roof covering is sheet metal. A stovepipe extends from the northwest corner of the roof. The current lot-holder moved the structure to the present location several years ago (Fackrell, personal communication 1986).

Residential Structures

Structures in this category were all apparently private residences and most continue to be so today (Table 9). Structures appear to be in their original location, except Structure 4, reportedly recently brought down on a skid from the area west of the original townsite (Daniels and Garland, personal communications 1986). All are single-story, rectangular wood-frame buildings on wood sill or post foundations. Some are single pen structures averaging 12 x 14 ft, and others have been extended horizontally

Table 9. Residential structures.

Structure #	Description	Present Use	Past Use
1	Wood-frame with shed attachment	Possible residence	Residence
3	Wood-frame with porch	Possible residence	Residence
4	Wood-frame with porch and shed attachment	Possible residence	Residence
10	Wood-frame, two-pen with shed attachment	Abandoned	Residence
13	Wood-frame with shed attachments, porch, artifact garden	Residence	Residence
16	Wood-frame	Residence	Residence
16	Wood-frame with shed addition	Possible residence	Residence
19	Mill tailings stucco over wood-frame with shed attachment and porch	Residence	Residence
20	Mill tailings stucco over wood-frame with shed attachment	Residence	Residence
25	Wood-frame with shed attachments, enclosed porch and artifact garden	Residence	Residence
27	Wood-frame with enclosed porch	Abandoned	Residence
30	Wood-frame three-pen with shed attachment and enclosed porch	Residence	Residence
34	Wood-frame with shed attachments and porch	Residence	Residence

Structure #	Description	Present Use	Past Use
36	Wood-frame, two-pen	Residence	Residence
40	Wood-frame with shed attachment	Residence	Residence
41	Wood-frame	Residence	Residence
42	Wood-frame	Residence	Residence
52	Wood-frame with porch overhang	Abandoned	Residence
54	Wood-frame with enclosed porch	Abandoned	Residence
57	Wood-frame with shed attachemnt	Residence	Residence
56	Wood-frame with shed attachment	Residence	Residence
59	Wood-frame	Residence	Residence
60	Wood-frame, two pen	Abandoned	Residence
61	Wood-frame, two pen with shed attachment and porch	Residence	Residence
62	Wood-frame with attachments	Residence	Residence
63	Wood-frame, two-pen	Residence	Residence
66	Wood-frame (assoc. with 62 a modern structure)	Residence	Residence
71	Wood-frame with shed attachment	Residence	Residence
74	Wood-frame with shed attachment	Residence	Residence
76	Wood-frame, two-pen connected with 77 by metal dog-trot	Residence	Residence
77	Wood-frame connected to 76 by dog-trot	Residence	Residence

by the addition of a second or third pen or shed attachments. Exterior wall covering includes board and batten, clapboard, and horizontal and vertical planking. Facade fenestration generally consists of a single door and casement or double-hung sash window. Most have a rear door and a window on at least one side.

The long axes of the buildings are generally oriented perpendicular to the street they face. Roofs have medium-pitched gables covered with either wood shingle, corrugated metal or rolled asphalt. A single stovepipe usually extends above the roof line. Most structures have a simple platform porch in front and some have porch overhangs. The more elaborate wood-frame structures are described below.

One of these buildings is Structure 27 which is located south of First Avenue at the end of Main Street. The building is currently unoccupied and has evidence of being used as a barn. Instead of a wood sill foundation it has been built on a rubble rock foundation. Exterior wall material is green painted clapboard. The most striking feature of the building is its window-enclosed porch located on the facade. The porch is a shed attachment to an east-west gabled structure. The front fenestration is window-window-window-door-window-window-window, all windows being casement. The porch also contains three casement windows on either side. The main part of the structure has two rear doors and also a casement window on the east elevation. The roof is sheathed with boards running the long axis of the gable, although it was probably shingled in the past. Stovepipe holes exist in the roof toward the rear of the building.

The interior of the building contains deteriorating furniture including matresses, a wooden shelf, and a stove. Recent domestic animal usage of the building is contributing to its deterioration. A domestic trash scatter associated with the structure is on the west side, with numerous sanitary cans, key-open fish cans, hole-in-top evaporated milk cans, and broken bottle glass. Identifiable bottle makers' marks include Adolphus Busch (manufactured between 1904 to 1907) and William Franzen and Son, Milwaukee (manufactured between 1900 to 1929). Dates on these beer bottles indicate that the building was probably occupied when the town was known as Hornsilver, during the early part of the century.

Another unusual building is Structure 30. The current lot-holder, Keith Montgomery (personal communication, 1986), inherited the home from his uncle, Harry DeVotie, a major mine lessee during the history of both Hornsilver and Gold Point. DeVotie purchased the house from Dunfee, another successful mine operator. The house was reportedly moved to Gold Point about 1910.

The architectural style of the dwelling is indicative of its occupancy by high status individuals. The building consists of several north-south gabled pens joined on the interior, with a shed attachment to the south and a nearly enclosed porch on both the north and east. The structure has architectural features similar to other structures in the town except for several notable differences: (1) part of its exterior wall material consists of shingles that are painted white; (2) it has leaded glass windows on both the facade and east elevation; and (3) a make-shift metal shower using a 50-gallon water drum is attached to the rear of the structure. Adolphus Busch bottle fragments were noted near the building.

Two other unusual structures are Structures 19 and 20. They resemble the other wood-frame structures except for recently applied mill-tailing stucco exterior wall finish. Tailings from the Ohio Mine Corporation Mill south of town were used to make stucco as well as "adobe" bricks that were used for a fence around the yard. Mill-tailing stucco was probably applied within the last 20 years.

Another building, Structure 74 is noteworthy because of its associated artifacts. The structure is typical otherwise. It is approximately 16 x 14 ft and has an east-west gable. Two attached sheds extend the building an additional 18 ft to the north. Front and rear fenestration is door-window. Exterior wall covering is board and batten. The interesting thing about the structure is the presence of identifiable pharmaceutical bottle fragments in the scatter of artifacts surrounding the building. "DR. KILMER'S SWAMP ROOT" and "DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY" were patented medicines ca. 1890 and between 1874 to 1894, respectively. It is unknown whether these artifacts are in situ as a number of bottle glass fragments were placed on the roof for solarization thus indicating that the lot-holder is an artifact collector. If the artifacts were collected locally, this suggests that an occupation earlier than Hornsilver may have taken place on the townsite.

A number of residential structures in Gold Point have been landscaped with artifact gardens. These include Structures 5, 13, 25, 61 and 62. Adaptive re-use of historical trash in this way is a recognizable pattern throughout the town.

Dependency Structures

Dependency structures or outbuildings consist of sheds and privies (Table 10). The former may have been used for storage, workshop or other utilitarian purposes during Gold Point's mining years. All of them seem to be used for storage today.

The 11 sheds exhibit considerable variation in size and some other features, probably relating to function. In terms of architectural features, these structures are all rectangular and range in size from 8 x 6 ft to 30 x 12 ft. Foundations are generally wood-sill or wood-post, supporting a wood-frame

Table 10. Dependency structures: privies and sheds.

Structure #	Description	Present Use	Past Use
27A	Wood-frame (assoc. with 27)	Abandoned	Storage shed (possible pantry)
33	Wood-frame with shed attachment (assoc. with 30)	Storage shed	Possible storage shed
49	Wood-frame (assoc. with 45)	Storage shed	Possible storage shed
50	Wood-frame (assoc. with 45)	Storage shed	Storage shed
17	Wood-frame with shed attachment	Storage shed/workshop	Possible garage
11	Wood-frame with shed attachment and porch overhang (assoc. with 13)	Storage shed and carport	Possible storage shed and carport
12	Wood-frame with shed attachment addition and porch (assoc. with 13)	Storage shed	Possible storage shed
21	Metal clad with shed attachment (assoc. with 19)	Storage shed	Storage shed
24	Metal-clad with shed attachment (assoc. with 25)	Storage shed	Storage shed
37	Metal clad with shed attachment (assoc. with 36)	Storage shed	Storage shed
70	Metal clad	Storage shed/garage	Possible garage
2	Wood-frame (assoc. with 1)	Privy	Privy

Structure #	Description	Present Use	Past Use
14	Wood-frame (assoc. with 13)	Privy	Privy
27B	Wood-frame (assoc. with 27)	Abandoned/collapsed	Privy
31	Wood-frame (assoc. with 30)	Privy	Privy
32	Wood-frame wood and metal clad (assoc. with 30)	Privy	Privy
37A	Wood-frame (assoc. with 34)	Privy	Privy
37B	Wood-frame (assoc. with 34)	Privy	Privy
46	Wood-frame (assoc. with 45)	Privy	Privy
47	Wood-frame (assoc. with 45)	Privy	Privy
48	Wood-frame (assoc. with 45)	Privy	Privy
53	Wood-frame (assoc. with 52)	Privy	Privy
58	Wood-frame (assoc. with 57)	Privy	Privy
72	Wood-frame (assoc. with 71)	Privy	Privy
73	Wood-frame (assoc. with 74)	Privy	Privy
22	Wood-frame/metal clad (assoc. with 19)	Privy	Privy
55	Wood-frame/metal clad (assoc. with 54)	Privy	Privy
78	Wood-frame/metal clad (assoc. with 76, 77)	Privy	Privy

construction. Nearly one-half of the structures are metal clad. The remainder are sided by either horizontal or vertical planking. Two have gabled roofs, but most have slanted or flat roofs. Noteworthy structures are described below.

Structures 11 and 12 form both ends of a string of four adjoining sheds. The two central sheds seem to have been added later.

Structures 17, 34 and 70 have twin doors and may have served as garages. Structure 11 has a porch overhang that presently serves as a carport.

Structure 27A contains approximately 20 rusted sanitary cans that have been left unopened. This structure probably was a pantry separate from the main house (Structure 27).

Privies, some of which are still in use, indicate the lack of a more developed sanitation system. All of these are wooden structures; exterior wall material exhibits the same variability present on wooden residential structures. Siding includes board and batten, vertical plank, horizontal plank, clapboard or metal. Several have gabled roofs, but most roofs are the slanted shed style. Typical privy size is 4 by 4 ft.

The two most elaborate privies (Structures No. 46 and 47) are associated with the gas station and the Gold Point Post Office, both of which were previously operated by the Wiley's. Both of these privies have clapboard siding and gabled roofs. One is a double privy separated by a common wall, probably for public use with separate sides for men and women. There is a diamond-shaped air vent in the gable on both sides. The other privy has a step leading to the door and an awning over the door. A metal quarter moon emblem is applied to the gabled facade.

Mining Structure

The wooden headframe of the Ohio Mine Corporation's Orleans No. 3 shaft is still relatively intact. The pully is still attached to the headframe, an ore chute is present and a concrete pad is nearby and down hill from the shaft entrance.

It is interesting to note that behind Structure 40 are two pieces of mining machinery probably brought in from elsewhere. One is a wooden whim and the other a "DAVIS HOISTER PAT'D. DEC 11, 1888, JOSHUA HENDY MACHINE WORKS, S.F. CAL."

Discussion

The focus of the structure inventory was on overall town layout and architectural description, with some attention paid to style, function and status of occupants.

The survey of standing structures at Gold Point revealed scant chronological information. The paucity of directly associated time-sensitive artifacts may be due to the continual occupation of the town, and the resultant yard cleaning and artifact garden landscaping by local residents, not to mention general artifact collecting. Nevertheless, historical documentation indicates that commercial/governmental and mining structures date to the beginning of the Hornsilver era (ca. 1908), and it is likely that the other structures do as well. The analysis of samples activity loci, presented in the next section, places the site within a general chronological framework.

All buildings at Gold Point represent vernacular construction, typical of Nevada mining camp architecture. Wilson (1985) has defined four elements that describe this style architecture:

(1) individual variation within prescribed traditions;

(2) limited geographic range;

(3) made by local builders using native materials (at Gold Point, locally available materials were used);

(4) absence of overt ornamentation.

The architectural style in Gold Point, and probably other mining frontier settlements in Nevada, represents folk traditions, manifested in the shared ideas of the people residing in the region.

The local construction of simple wood-frame structures at the town followed or was concurrent with the erection of canvas tents during initial settlement of Hornsilver. These structures served utilitarian purposes and may never have been intended for long-term occupation. While miners and other mining camp settlers hoped to profit from the mining industry, their status was generally transient. Claims were worked only as long as they were profitable. Miners and employees of support businesses moved on as a result of factors which included interaction of market forces: inadequate ore extraction, processing and transport technology; litigation and possible ore depletion.

The structures in Gold Point reflect the transiency. Many buildings were recycled throughout the recurring sequences of booms, declines and revivals. They saw successive occupations and experienced cycles of refurbishing, horizontal expansion, abandonment and sometimes re-use for different purposes. While some of these structures have been adapted to contemporary standards (e.g., addition of kitchens and indoor plumbing), for the most part, the integrity of colonial Nevada architecture has survived.

RESULTS OF FIELD RECONNAISSANCE

A set of general expectations was generated by the history of mining and settlement in the Gold Point area. We expected artifact and feature distribution to show the following:

(1) little or no evidence of activity within the townsite during the Lime Point period, when the mining camp may have been largely to the northwest and when supplies were exported from considerable distance;

(2) the greatest archaeological visibility and diversity in artifact types should date to the Hornsilver period, when the

present townsite was occupied most heavily and when the primary source of supplies and equipment was the nearby town of Goldfield;

(3) a lower number of structural and other archaeological features and less diversity in artifact types should be attributable to the Gold Point period, when the population was somewhat lower; and

(4) decreasing amounts of domestic refuse dating to later periods near the standing structures, when occupation dwindled and residents began to use an outlying dump.

In order to test this, we tabulated the artifacts observed during our recordation of a sample of activity loci.

Finally, we analyzed a sample of makers' marks to determine whether any portion of this site was occupied during the Lime Point period.

Archaeological Loci for Habitation or Other Activities on the Surface at the Gold Point Townsite

Twenty-seven discrete artifact concentrations, many with structural remains were recorded and mapped within the core project area (Table 11). The entire project area, however, is considered to be archaeologically sensitive. Twelve loci are related to habitation and consist of three structural features, one of which has an associated privy; two privy pits; five domestic refuse scatters; two water pipes (one wooden and one

Table 11. Historical activity loci located at Gold Point (Data Summary).

Locus No.	Type	Description
1	Mine shaft and associated trash scatter	Mine shaft with milled lumber, collar, trash including sanitary and hole-in-top cans, bed springs, stovepipe, bottle and window glass fragments.
2	Mine shaft and associated trash scatter	Mine shaft surrounded by metal fence, "Red top" on tag.
3	Metal pipe	Piece of metal pipe that once led to water tank.
4	Prospect	Depression, cyanide can.
5	Prospect	Depression, corrugated metal.
6	Mine shaft	Mine shaft with milled lumber collar and cribbing.
7	Mine shaft	Mine shaft, tailing pile, explosive cap-can, oil can, "Hard luck" on tag.
8	Mining claim marker	Ohio Mine Corp. Nettie 1, NW corner.
9	Possible privy pit	Depression with domestic trash, sanitary cans, hole-in-top cans.
10	Prospect	Depression sanitary cans.
11	Possible previous structure	Depression (root cellar?) and associated domestic refuse, sanitary and hole-in-top cans, stovepipe, bottle glass fragments.
12	Structure	Burned wood-framed structural remains and associated refuse, sanitary and hole-in-top cans, bottle and window glass, ceramic sherds.
13	Possible privy pit associated with L12	Depression with domestic trash, sanitary hole-in-top, hole-in-cap cans, stove pipe, bottle glass fragments, ceramics.
14	Domestic trash scatter	Sanitary and hole-in-top cans, clock, ceramic sherds, bottle and window glass.

Locus No.	Type	Description
15	Domestic trash scatter	Sanitary and hole-in-top cans, bottle glass fragments.
16	Mining claim marker	Ohio Mine Corp. Whirlwind 1 NW corner Whirlwind 2 SW corner.
17	Mining claim marker	Ohio Mine Corp., Arrowhead Fraction Centerline.
18	Mining claim marker	Ohio Mine Corp., Arrowhead Fraction E Centerline.
19	Mining claim marker	Wooden stake-no tag.
20	Wooden pipe	Wire-wrapped wooden water pipe from Lida to water tank.
21	Mining claim marker	Ohio Mine Corp., Whirlwind 2 NW corner Whirlwind 3 SW corner.
22	Mine shaft	Mine shaft with milled lumber collar and cribbing; associated wooden ladder.
23	Mining claim marker	Ohio Mine Corp., Whirlwind 3 N centerline.
24	Foundation and privy pit	Sanitary and hole-in-top cans, wooden bed and springs, bottle glass fragments, window glass and wood.
25	Domestic trash scatter	Bottle glass fragments, sanitary cans.
26	Depression with domestic trash	Sanitary and hole-in-top cans, stove.

metal).

Fifteen of the loci are mining-related, including five mine shafts, one associated with domestic refuse; three prospects and seven claim markers.

Surface Artifacts at the Gold Point Townsite

Artifacts with makers' marks or functionally diagnostic artifacts were recorded at 27 loci within the Gold Point townsite. A sample of 11 of these loci (40 percent), all in the southwest part of the townsite, were selected for distribution analysis, and all makers' marks for which temporal data are readily available were tabulated.

Functional Classes

Artifacts observed are classified into four main categories, using a system derived from South (1977) -- household, personal, architectural and industrial artifacts. Table 12 shows the distribution of artifacts in these categories among the 11 sampled loci.

Household Artifacts: The largest group within this category consists of food containers, predominantly canned milk, miscellaneous fruit and vegetable tins. Most cans were either sanitary (post 1902; Fontana and Greenleaf 1962) or hole-in-top (post-1900; Rock 1984). Other metal food containers include a few hole-in-cap cans (post-1820; Rock 1984), key-opened meat, coffee

Table 12. Distribution of functional artifacts among sampled loci in Gold Point town site.

	Domestic Structures				Privies		Refuse Scatter		Mine	Loci	
ARTIFACT CLASS	11	12	24	26	9	13	14	15	1	7	8
HOUSEHOLD:											
Food, beverage container	L	L	S	X	S	L	M	M	S	X	-
Kitchenware, utensils	L	-	M	X	X	L	M	M	M	-	-
Domestic furnishings	X	X	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
Domestic fixtures	X	X	X	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	-
Domestic supplies	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERSONAL:											
Alcohol, soft drinks	L	L	S	X	-	L	M	M	L	-	-
Tobacco	S	-	S	X	-	-	M	M	-	-	-
Adult recreation	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health care, grooming	S	-	-	X	-	-	S	S	-	-	-
Clothing	S	S	S	-	-	M	S	-	S	-	-
Clocks	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
Cartridges	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-
ARCHITECTURAL:											
Lumber	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
Hardware	X	X	X	-	-	X	-	X	X	-	-
Brick	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
Window glass	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-
INDUSTRIAL:											
Motor oil	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-
Explosives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
Miscellaneous	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Classes Present	15	10	10	5	2	9	8	7	8	3	0
Dates from maker's marks:	ca. 1894-1936	1895-1936	ca. 1904-1929	ca. 1900+	1900+	ca. 1876-1929	1900+	1900+	ca. 1888-1929	-	-

Key: L = large amount
M = medium amount
S = small amount
X = present

and fish tins (post-1866; Rock 1984), spice, Log Cabin syrup (1914-1952; Pulati 1973), lard and peanut butter pails, as well as baking powder, coffee and tea cans. Glass condiment containers and screw-top food containers were also found. At two loci cut bones from unidentified animals were observed.

Kitchenware and utensils for the preparation and serving of food, particularly ceramic tableware sherds, were also represented. Whiteware, ironstone and semi-porcelain predominate, with smaller amounts of porcelain, earthenware and stoneware crocks. Some Japanese transfer print ware sherds were noted and sherds with the following makers' marks: "CARR CHINA," "SEBRING POTTERS - KOKUS CHINA", "HOMER LAUG...,", "...HINA...EAKIN LTD...E...LAND," and "HOTEL VIRGINIA...BEACH CAL." Vessel types include plates, cups, bowls and crockery.

Enameled tin, usually gray, pans and a tea kettle were found, as were a teaspoon and some milk glass sherds.

Household furnishings observed include several bed springs and sherds from an earthenware flower pot.

Household fixtures include two porcelain door knobs, window screen, three stovepipes, a stove leg and sherds of one or more porcelain electrical insulators.

Miscellaneous domestic supplies include a lock at Locus 12 and a liquid glue (Lepages) container at Locus 11.

Personal Artifacts: This category is also well-represented, largely because of the ubiquitous glass beverage (alcoholic and "soft") container. Maker's marks help date the loci. Beer, distilled spirits and wine are all represented. Sherds of at least one "Coke" bottle were seen. The commonly occurring crown bottle cap (post 1891) probably represent both beer and soft drinks. At least one screw-top beer can was observed (1935 to 1942; Pulati 1978). Bottle necks displaying both hand (ca. 1850 to 1913; Newman 1970) and machine (post 1903; Toulouse 1969) applied lips were represented.

Two kinds of tobacco tin were observed -- the oval hinged lid container (ca. post 1907) and the round tin with a bail, although some of the latter may be lard or peanut butter containers.

Health care and grooming items include a small number of patent medicine bottles "...ALLARDS LINIMENT," a tin hinged pill box, tweezers and a hair brush handle.

Clothing remains are dominated by shoes, some cloth fragments and a few buttons. One coat hanger and a zipper fragment were also found.

Two clock parts, one a Westbury Clock Co., patented January 29, 1901, were found. The only probable recreational item was a horseshoe, although that may have had a more utilitarian purpose. Finally, Union Metallic Cartridge Co. (UMC), Delaware, and Peters cartridges were found at two loci.

Architectural Artifacts: This category is represented at seven of the loci, consisting predominantly of milled lumber and various hardware items, such as wire (smooth, barbed and chicken wire), wire nails (post 1890; Fontana and Greenleaf 1962), bolts and washers. One brick fragment was observed.

Industrial Artifacts: were represented at only four loci. Three motor oil containers, one with the makers' mark "CANCO" is dated between 1910 and 1921 (Pulati 1973), were found. A Champion spark plug and a barrel hoop are also considered industrial. Lumber and hardware found at the mine shafts represent industrial rather than domestic construction.

Chronological Information

Artifacts present on the surface at the Gold Point townsite represent the full time span for this mining settlement. A total of 43 artifacts were observed with makers' marks, for which chronological information is readily available. In addition to these, at least two hundred additional marks were recorded during the survey. These are directly associated with standing structures, mapped loci or the archaeologically sensitive area north and northwest of the core townsite area. As such they represent a significant archaeological resource.

Fifteen makers' marks on 27 bottle sherds represent the Lime Point, Hornsilver and Gold Point periods (Table 13). Contents were three brands of beer, two of distilled spirits, four condiments, three patent medicines and ink.

Table 13. Bottle manufacturing marks* identified at Gold Point.

Manufacturer	Mark	Manufacture Date	Bottle Contents	Field Ref. No.
1. Adolphus Busch Glass Manufacturing Co.	AB	ca. 1904 to 1907	beer	S3, S13, S27, S30, S33 S74, L11, L24
2. American Bottle Co.	AB CO	1905 to 1916	beer	S3, S13, S75, L1
3.	BALLARDS SNOW LINIMENT ST LOUIS MO	ca. 1894		L11
4. Bishop & Co.	BISHOP & COMPANY	1890 to 1920	condiment (catsup)	S13
5.	DR PIERCES GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY	1874 to 1894	patent medicine	S74
6. Dr. Kilmer & Co.	DR KILMERS SWAMP ROOT	ca. 1890	patent medicine	S74
7. H.J. Heinz Co.	H.J. HEINZ CO PATD	post 1888	condiments (pickles catsup and sauces)	L1
8. H.J. Heinz Co.	H.J. HEINZ CO PITTSBURG PAT JUNE 1891	post 1891	condiments (pickles catsup and sauces)	S13
9. Long Beach Glass Works	LB	1920-1933		L1
10. Owens Glass	H.J. HEINZ CO $\boxed{o}$	1911 to 1929	condiments (pickles catsup sauces)	L11
11. Owens Illinois Glass Co.	⟨I⟩	1929 to 1954	liquor	S74 L15, L24
12. Owens-Illinois Pacific Coast Co.	2 ⟨I⟩ 6,	1932 to 1943	liquor	L11
13. The Owl Drug Co.	THE OWL DRUG CO SAN FRANCISCO	1892 to 1933	patent medicine	S13
14. Sanfords Manufacturing Co.	SANFORDS	ca. post 1900	ink	L1
15. William Franzen & Son	WF & S MIL	1900 to 1929	beer	S27, L11

* Sources: Freeman 1964, Munsey 1970, Toulouse 1971, Wilson 1981.

Can scatters yielded eight makers' marks which represent a timespan from approximately 1892 to 1936, with one mark still in use today (Table 14). Contents are diverse, including motor oil, tobacco, baking powder and chocolate, with one unknown.

A total of seven makers' marks on ceramics are represented by an equal number of sherds from three features, spanning the period from 1845 to the present (Table 15). Four are relatively tightly dated to the late Nineteenth Century. Because tableware is more likely to be curated than bottles and cans, they are less reliable as time markers, however.

Discussion

Temporally diagnostic artifacts permit us to date components of the sampled activity loci. Because of an assumed high early discard rate, bottles are believed to be sensitive time markers. Figure 5 shows the time span for the identified bottles. Although the sample is small, it represents all three major occupation periods, with Hornsilver and Gold Point best represented as expected. In addition, the numbers of artifacts clearly representing the post-boom period for Gold Point have dwindled as expected. On the other hand, six features have at least one artifact each that is attributable to the Hornsilver period, with only three features yielding artifacts clearly from the Gold Point period.

Tables 13, 14 and 15 show an increased diversity in brand

Table 14. Tin can manufacturing marks* identified at Gold Point.

Manufacturer	Mark	Manufacture Date	Can Content	Field Ref No.
1. BERTELS METALWARE CO.	ESTAB 22	1922 to present	Unknown	L13
2. CALUMET	CALUMET 2 1/2 LB BAKING POWDER ABSOLUTELY PURE	ca. 1918	Baking powder	L11
3. CANCO	CANCO MOTOR OIL	1910 to 1921	Motor oil	L1
4.	DIXIE QUEEN PLUG CUT TOBACCO	ca. 1907+	Tobacco	L11
5. KC	SAME PRICE TODAY AS 25 YEARS AGO 25c KC BAKING POWDER	1936	Baking powder	L11, L12
6. ROYAL BAKING POWDER	ROYAL BAKING POWDER FULL WEIGHT 12 OZ ABSOLUTELY PURE	ca. 1892 to 1934	Baking powder	L13
7. WALTER BAKER & CO., LTD.	WALTER BAKER'S BREAKFAST COCOA	1906	Chocolate	S27

*Source: Pulati (1973)

Table 15. Ceramic manufacturing marks* identified at Gold Point.

Manufacturer	Mark	Manufacture Dates	Field Ref. No.
1. John Carr? England	CARR CHINA	1845-1900	L12
2. Dresden Porcelain Co.? England	...ESDEN	1895 to 1904	L11
or Dresden Pottery Co. East Liverpool, Ohio		1925 to 1927	
3. Knowles Taylor and Knowles Co. East Liverpool, Ohio	KT & K S-V CHINA 1612	ca. 1897 to 1929	L1
4. Homer Laughlin East Liverpool, Ohio	HOMER LAUG....	1877 to present	L13
5. Alfred Meakin Ltd. England	...HINA...EAKIN LTD ...GLAND	post 1897	L1
6. Powell and Bishop England	...ENSE...WELL & BISHOP	1876-1878	L13
7. Sebring Pottery Co. Sebring, Ohio	SEBRING POTTERY KOKUS CHINA	ca. 1985	L12

*Sources: Barber n.d., Gates and Omerod (1982) Godden (1964), Lehner (1978)

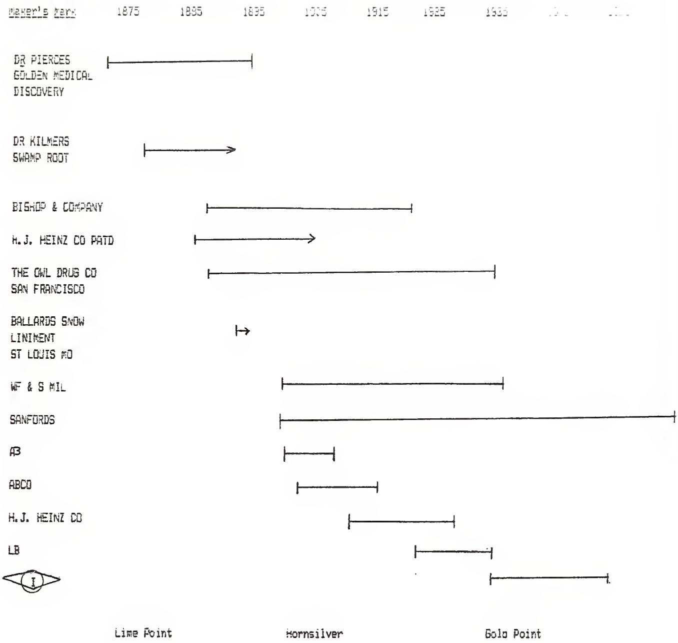


Figure 5. Dates of bottle manufacture at Gold Point.

names and types of product represented in the Gold Point period and later as expected. The feature (Locus 11) that exhibits greatest diversity in functional classes is the remains of a structure with a domestic refuse scatter that obviously represents the Lime Point, Hornsilver and Gold Point periods. Table 12 (above) shows that most (5) of the sampled loci for which chronological information is available date to the Hornsilver period. Only two have clearly earlier artifacts and three date to Gold Point or both Hornsilver and Gold Point. Finally at least one, and possibly three, have evidence of an earlier, Lime Point, occupation.

Because of the small sample of identified makers' marks, and the bias attributable to artifact collection, we are reluctant to offer any conclusions based on this exercise. We do, however, believe that our brief distribution study demonstrates the research potential present in the historical archaeological remains at the Gold Point townsite.

SUMMARY AND DISCUSSION

Historical archaeological investigations at Gold Point, Esmeralda County, Nevada, consisted of archival research, mapping and recordation of structures dating to before 1930 and archaeological survey of an 80-acre tract that includes the original Hornsilver-Gold Point townsite. This study was undertaken to evaluate a tract of land considered for transfer to the County of Esmeralda to resolve a recently discovered question concerning legal title involving the Bureau of Land Management and the current lot-holders of record.

Historical research shows Gold Point (formerly Hornsilver, and still earlier Lime Point) to have had a history of relatively small mining booms, declines and revivals, culminating in its present status as a community occupied primarily by retirees, some of whom hope to engage in small tourist businesses. Although the local mines never produced enough silver and gold to become nationally significant, they were important to Esmeralda County in which their output ranked ninth among the approximately 30 districts. Population of the town peaked in 1908 with nearly 700 and declined to a low of 18 in 1920. For less than a year (1908) a weekly paper, the Hornsilver Herald, was published. At that time there were a number of prosperous businesses, although few of these seem to have survived the second decline (around 1923). Miners and other townspeople lived in tents on wood platforms and in simple wood-frame cabins.

A third small boom led to the name change from Hornsilver to Gold Point in 1932. Two companies, one based in Ohio, dominated the local mining industry and population was recorded by the United States census as 100 in 1940. Soon after, the onset of World War II caused most of the work force to leave the mines for essential war industries. This forced the Gold Point area mines to close and by 1950 the population had dropped to 23, never to recover.

A total of 68 historic structures were found to date to before approximately 1930, most of them apparently to the original Hornsilver boom in 1908-1909. Nine are commercial or governmental structures 28 are residential, 11 are sheds or workshops, 17 are privies and one is a mine shaft with headframe. Many of the original commercial structures are now part-time residences.

Converted commercial structures and many of the original residential structures have seen various episodes of remodeling over the years. Applications of new roofing and siding of various kinds have served to preserve the structures. Some of the structures are said to have been moved to the area from Rawhide. At least one appears to have been moved from one lot to another within the town. This has little effect on the integrity of the structures, because it merely repeats a process that was characteristic of mining camps. Some of the additions and changes to the structures, in fact, occurred during the years before Gold Point's final decline as a mining town.

An intensive reconnaissance within the core area of the town, where structures are still standing, and extensive survey elsewhere resulted in the observation of numerous artifact clusters and reatures as well as the recording and mapping of 27 loci of the archaeological remains of structures, artifact scatters, mining claims and prospects. A more extensive on-foot inspection of the rest of the 80 acre parcel revealed that the entire area is characterized by artifact scatters of varying density, some structural remains and evidence of former streets; in short an archaeologically sensitive area.

Temporally diagnostic artifacts indicate that the property was used or occupied during the Lime Point period as well as later. The period of most intensive occupation was probably between 1908 and 1915, resolving conflicting claims from informants and augmenting the scanty historical records.

Artifacts present on the surface exhibit a wide range of containers for food, medicine, household and industrial products, tools, implements and mining and household furnishings and fixtures. In some areas of town, including most of one block (Block 12), the surface has been graded and obviously artifacts have been collected -- few whole bottles were observed except in the "artifact gardens" associated with many private residences. On the other hand, many "collectibles" such as Log Cabin syrup tins remain on the surface and no evidence of recent digging for artifacts was observed.

Our reconnaissance revealed the presence of numerous glass and ceramic sherds with makers' marks, supporting an estimate for the entire site of several thousand. Excavation, particularly of features such as privy pits and house foundations and subfloors, would probably yield well-dated assemblages representing the various periods of boom and decine that characterize the town's history.

The archaeological record at Gold Point would permit a test of the frontier models discussed in a previous section, as well as documentation of the extent to which occupants participated in the national culture. It is also apparent that archaeological excavations near structures would yield information that would help in the restoration of parts of the town.

Results of this research confirm the judgment of earlier investigators (Kensler 1984 and Matranga 1985) who believed the townsite to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (eligibility criteria established by Section 36CFR.60.6 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966). Data reported here indicate that the property is probably eligible on the following grounds:

(1) Local (county) significance as having played a significant part in mining development and in populating the county; and

by the participation of several residents in state politics;

(2) Potential to yield significant historical archaeological information relevant both to testing hypotheses derived from developing social science theory, and in confirming historical information relevant to reconstruction of portions of the property;

(3) Retention of much of the physical character of a small western frontier mining town. Relatively few architectural resources have been identified in the state of Nevada, and this town is an example of surviving folk architecture from the early twentieth century mining period.

MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

The archaeological and cultural significance of the Gold Point property documented by our historical archaeological study justify certain management recommendations.

(1) Historical information, including transcripts of oral interviews and copies of various documents, should be curated in an appropriate repository.

(2) The uniquely well-preserved structures and general physical character of the town should be afforded protection. BLM cultural resource specialists should consider nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The entire area depicted in Figure 4 should be considered for nomination. The creation of a historic district would afford protection from various kinds of potential adverse impacts and provide guidance to the county or eventual private landowners in the preservation of the historic property, qualify eventual private land owners with tax incentives for rehabilitation, and qualify property for Federal Historic Preservation grants or low interest loans.

(3) Prior to land transfer, relevant state or county agencies and present occupants and landowners of record should be informed about the unique historical resources at Gold Point, and urged to continue their efforts to discourage artifact collection and to avoid other surface alteration.

A meeting should be held with all parties of interest to discuss these matters and to relay information about the National Register Historic District eligibility and incentives. Residents and landowners of record should be provided the historical overview and historic building inventory sections of this report, in order to inform them better about the historic and archaeological significance of the Gold Point townsite.

Subsequent building construction and existing structure modifications should retain the historical integrity of the town. Prior to the transfer the BLM should stipulate that Esmeralda County provide protection of the historical value of the townsite through special zoning ordinances, such as an historic zoning district providing guidelines for building construction and alteration, with initial review by a local advisory council. An example known to the author of this report is the Nevada County, California historic zoning ordinance for Truckee, California.

(4) A brief information pamphlet on the site could be published for dissemination to lot holders of record, residents and the interested public. Pamphlets can be distributed at the State Historical Landmark sign at the junction of SR 266 and SR 774 as well as in the town itself.

(5) The retention of portions of the townsite where there are no structures would afford protection to part of the archaeologically sensitive area. Areas along Silver Street contain potentially intact cultural deposits and the BLM may consider

retaining jurisdiction over some of those lots.

(6) In the event that the townsite (Figure 4) is transferred from BLM management, the archaeological resources of the townsite should be tested in order to develop a program of mitigation. Testing should include, but not necessarily be limited to procedures outlined in the following research design.

RECOMMENDED RESEARCH DESIGN FOR TESTING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF GOLD POINT TOWNSITE IN ORDER TO RECOMMEND SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES INCLUDING MITIGATION OF ANY ADVERSE AFFECTS ON SIGNIFICANT PORTIONS OF THE SITE

Minimally, testing should be guided by one or more of the following hypotheses derived from current theoretical study (Hardesty and Hattori 1983; Lewis 1984). Additional research questions should be raised by the researchers if justified by their preliminary study of the site.

Hardesty and Hattori (1983) defined a "syncretic frontier culture" (or SFC) emerging in the twentieth century that may apply to Gold Point. They discovered that folk cultures in the Cortez Mining District had transformed into a pattern of behavior that contained elements of classic Victorianism, elements of immigrant cultures, and some elements probably arising from adaptation to the frontier environment. they examined four themes in some detail, including (1) domesticity, (2) conspicuous consumption, (3) temperance, and (4) rationality and and order. Some of the discoveries at Cortez relating to each of these themes include: the presence of increasing numbers of nucleated households, some containing a relative or boarder, but continuing presence of multiple male households and boarding houses, reflecting a male-dominated sex ratio; consumption of mass produced commodities and the increasingly rapid accumulation of trash dumps with some evidence for re-use of mass produced objects (e.g., containers); a general decline in the use of alcohol from earlier periods, attributed to Victorian values that led to Prohibition, as well as the constraints of a rigid work schedule imposed by Victorian corporate demands; and a shift in the random spatial distribution of structures to a more gridded street plan, in addition to an increase in idiosyncratic variability in architectural construction methods.

If the syncretic frontier culture model applies to the occupation of the Gold Point project area the following hypotheses will be supported by data collected by the testing program.

1. The number of households with female members increased through time.

Test implications: Archaeological artifacts associated with women (e.g., clothing and accessories; cosmetic containers; decorative tableware; medicinals usually used by women) will increase through time indicating a higher proportion of women in the communities after 1910, the period for which census data are available.

2. Households with children became increasingly numerous

through time in the project area.

Test implications: Archaeological artifacts associated with children (e.g., toys, children's clothing, medicinals or other paraphernalia) will be absent or infrequent prior to 1908 (beginning of Hornsilver) and will increase through time relative to population.

3. A decline in the use of alcohol occurred between early Lime Point and 1918, due to the prohibition movement.

Test implications: The ratio of alcoholic to all beverage containers will decrease up to the time of prohibitation (1919).

4. Decorative fixtures will be present in increasing numbers in the domestic structures through time.

Test implications: Standing domestic structures will exhibit wallpaper, interior paint and other decorative fixtures (e.g., lighting, door knobs, etc). Archaeological loci will include related artifacts in increasing amounts after 1908 through 1935.

Finally historical data collected during the research reported here indicate that Gold Point can be understood in terms of Lewis's (1984) industrial and mining frontier models. Occupation and use of the Gold Point area was specialized and short-lived. The community, during both booms and declines, was dependant on manufactured goods largely from the urban eastern United States, made available via rail, horse-drawn or motor vehicle from Tonopah and/or Goldfield, entrepots serving Gold

Point. Little use was made of purely locally produced goods, equipment or raw materials.

The testing program should address any ways in which the Gold Point project area could be expected to yield data relevant to regional comparative studies directed towards testing hypotheses derived from Lewis' model.

FIELD METHODS

Prior to the beginning of field work, the following procedures are recommended:

1. Additional historic research should be conducted in order to add additional needed information to the body of data already assembled.

   Needed are:

   a. More precise information on which lots had structures, including temporary (tents), during the time since the 1908 Hornsilver Townsite Map was first made and lots leased. Tax rolls are available which should yield these data.

   b. More precise dates on the beginning of each boom and ultimate decline are needed. Additional newspaper research, informant interviews (see Appendix F) and archival research in repositories listed in Appendix I to this report should provide a more precise time frame, as well as other historical data relevant to models tested during this research.

2. The planimetric map (Figure 4) should be enlarged to allow for greater image definition and accuracy in adding additional loci. The surrounding area should also be mapped so that Loci 2, 3, 7 and 8, as well as Lime Point, the historic dump due north of Lime Point, the Ohio Mine Corporation Mill and other mining loci referred to in this report and relating to the townsite can be shown.

   If a new survey of the townsite is made to land survey standards, the researchers should use the resulting map, which would correct apparent inaccuracies in the 1972 revised plat map used as the base map for the survey reported here.

3. The researchers should modify South's (1977) historical artifact classification system for a western mining community, and the modified system should be used throughout to classify artifacts into functional categories.

4. We recommend that researchers use English rather than metric system units in order to be in conformance with the measuring system used by historic site occupants.

An intensive survey of the townsite: An intensive survey of the townsite at 25 to 30 ft intervals should be made to record and define the limits of archaeological loci. Time-markers and functionally diagnostic artifacts should be recorded as observed during this survey.

Loci should be plotted on the project map.

Sampling: A 10 to 15 percent sample of loci (no more than 20 loci) should be sampled randomly; an additional 5 to 10 percent of the loci (no more than 10 additional loci) should be selected in order to test loci that in the judgement of the researchers have not been adequately represented by the random sample. Particularly, loci (such as L12), with evidence of burned structural remains, should be represented in the sample.

Testing: Testing should include intensive survey of a portion of each locus in the sample as well as a more extensive survey of the entire locus, and the exavation of at least one standard-sized excavation unit and a series of three auger holes, depending upon size of the locus.

a. At least two 5 x 5 ft surface units should be examined carefully and records, including sketches or photographs, made.

b. A more extensive inspection at 5 ft intervals should be made of the surface of each sampled locus to record diagnostic artifacts. Surveyors using different colored wire pin flags should mark artifacts according to the historical classification system. Location of each should be plotted using a transit or alidade tied into the site datum (bench mark). A record should be made of each including a sketch or photograph.

c. As a result of the extensive survey accurate boundaries of the sampled locus should be plotted on the project map and its area calculated. Loci under 400 sq ft in size should be tested with a single 3 x 3 ft excavation unit, excavated in 12 inch artibrary levels, screened through a 1/4 inch mesh screen. All archaeological specimens should be bagged by level and returned to the laboratory for proecessing and analysis. At least three auger tests should be made to determine whether the depth should be tested with one additional 3 x 3 ft unit and three auger holes for each increment of 400 sq ft.

In addition to excavated artifacts, exhibit quality or unique specimens should be collected from the surface.

Analysis: All artifacts from test excavation should be cleaned, classified and described according to the classification system. All data related to time of manufacture should be recorded and data from excavation and surface examination should be tabulated in order to test hypotheses in the research design as well as to indicate potential for other research.

Loci sampled should be described in detail and classified according to the various functional and temporal categories related to the site's history. All recorded, but unsampled loci should then be tentatively classified into the same categories or others that may prove to be indicated.

Data should then be analyzed in terms of hypotheses and research questions.

Report: A report should be prepared, in which (minimally) the research design, actual field and laboratory procedures and results of the study are presented. the archaeological significance of the site should then be discussed in the light of the testing program and management recommendations should be made regarding the need for protective measures or a program for the mitigation of adverse impacts to the resource.

Curation: After analysis only temporally or functionally diagnostic artifacts, including any potential museum exhibit specimens, should be curated. Non-diagnostic fragments, after thorough recording should be discarded.

Curation should be in a recognized curation facility, acceptable to the BLM. Provision should be made for exhibit specimens to be loaned to appropriate local facilities for interpretive exhibits.

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APPENDIX A

INTERMOUNTAIN ANTIQUITIES COMPUTER SYSTEM SITE FORM AND BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT HISTORIC SITE RECORD

These records contain data giving the exact location of an archaeological site. Federal law prohibits release of this information as a public document and the following section is therefore confidential. If the site forms are not attached, they are available on file at the Bureau of Land Management to qualified professionals.

IMACS SITE FORM

PART 1 - ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

Intermountain Antiquities
Computer System

*1. State No: 26Es664
*2. Agency No: CrNV-64-4237
3. Temp. No:

4. State: Nevada
County: Esmeralda

5. Project: Cultural Resource Evaluation of Gold Point Townsite (ARS #367)

* 6. Report No:

7. Site Name: Gold Point (formerly Hornsilver and Lime Point)

8. Class: Historic

9. Site Type: Historic mining camp
*10. Elevation: 5390 ft
*11. UTM Grid Zone: 11

467520 m E	4134430 m N
467940	4134310
467760	4133780
467340	4133920

*12. SW 1/4 SW 1/4 Section 3 T. 7S R. 41 1/2 E
SE 1/4 SW 1/4 Section 3
NW 1/4 NW 1/4 Section 10
NE 1/4 NW 1/4 Section 10
*13. Meridian: Mt. Diablo
*14. Map Reference: USGS Gold Point, NV (1968) 7.5' series
15. Aerial Photo: None
16. Location and Access: Site is located along the base of Slate Ridge overlooking Lida Valley. Access to the site can be gained by traveling approximately 15 mi (24 km) south of Goldfield on US 95; turn west onto SR 266 at Lida Junction and continue 7 mi (11.2 km); then proceed south approximately 7.5 mi (12 km) to townsite.

*17. Land Owner: BLM District: Battle Mountain (BD)
*18. Fed. Admin. Units: Forest: District:
*19. Planning Units (USFS only):
20. Site Description: Historic mining camp. Originally called Lime Point in 1868, the name of the camp changed to Hornsilver in 1908, following the discovery of high grade silver ore. A community having over 220 wood-frame buildings and tents flourished with all of the accouterments of a typical mining camp (post office, school, restaurants, hotels, boarding houses, saloons, mercantiles, assay offices, newspaper, commerical lines, etc). The community experienced a series of booms, busts, and revivals. In 1932 the name was changed to Gold Point, reflecting a shift in mining emphasis and/or to attract outside investors. By 1960 the population was only 28 people. A total of 67 historic structures are still standing in the town. Most of these are occupied on at least a part-time basis. Trailers and mobile homes are interspersed.

* Encoded data items.

*21. Site Condition (A-excellent, B-good, C-fair, D-poor): Good (B)
*22. Impact Agents: Vandalism, structural decay
*23. Nat. Register Status (C-significant, D-non-significant:) Significant (C)

Justify: The site has potential to yield valuable information on frontier mining settlement-subsistence (e.g., architectural style and function, town layout, dependence on outside markets) as well as additional data on mining technology, economy, transportation and communication systems, social status, ethnicity, political organization and inter-settlement function. The physical remains (structures, privy pits, historic trash scatters) have retained enough integrity to yield information applicable to various theoretical models on the mining frontier.

24. Photos: Rolls 0-17
25. Recorded by: Paula Sutton
*26. Survey Organization: Archaeological Research Services (AR)
27. Assisting Crew Members: Benjamin Resnick
*28. Survey Date: 1/8-1/11/86 2/10-2/12/86

* Encoded data items.

PART A - ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

Site No: 26Es664

*29. Slope: ca. 2 (degrees) Aspect 45 (degrees)

*30. Direction/Distance
to Permanent Water: 160 Bearing (degrees)
130.2 X 100 meters
Type of Water Source (A-spring/seep, B-stream/river, C-lake, D-other): Spring/seep (A)
Name of Water Source: Willow spring
Distance to Nearest Other Water Source/Type:

*31. Geographic Unit: Lida Valley (BQM)

*32. Topographic Location:
Primary Landform: Valley (E) Secondary Landform: Ridge (P)
Primary Position: Edge (B) Secondary Position: Toe (D)

Describe: Townsite is located along the base of Slate Ridge generally overlooking Lida Valley to the north. Most mining took place slightly upslope along the hills of Slate Ridge.

*33. On-site Depositional Context: Fan (A)

*34. a. Life Zone:Upper Sonoran b. Habitat: V10

Describe: The community is dominated by blackbrush. Other associated taxa include Joshua trees, Morman tea, shadscale, winterfat, hopsage, cholla and prickly pear.

*35. Miscellaneous Text:

36. Comments/Continuations: Report: Cultural Resource Evaluation of Gold Point Historic Mining Camp, Esmeralda County, Nevada.

* Encoded data items.

PART C - HISTORIC SITES

Site No. 26Es664

1. **Site Type:** Historic Mining Camp

*2. **Historic Theme(s):** Architecture (AR), Mining/Mineral Extraction (MN)

*3. **Culture:**
Affiliation: Euro-American (EA) **Dating:** Historic record (I), Cross-Dating/Diagnostic artifacts (F)
Affiliation: **Dating:**

*4. **Oldest Date:** 1868 **Recent Date:** 1986
How Determined?: Historical record

5. **Site Dimensions:** approx. 610 m x 550 m ***Area:** 335,500 sq m

*6. **Surface Collection/Method: (A-None, B-Grab sample, C-Designed sample, D-Complete collection):** None (A)

*7. **Estimated depth of fill: A-surface, B-0-20 cm, C-20-100 cm, D-100 cm +, E-fill noted but unknown): 100 cm (D)**
How Estimated: Presence of privy pits.

*8. **Excavation Status: A-Excavated, B-Tested, C-Unexcavated):**
Testing Method: Unexcavated (C)

*9. **Summary of Artifacts and Debris:** Glass, metal, nails, bottle fragments, wire, wood, tin cans.

Describe: Noted artifacts include window glass; bottle and jar glass fragments (aqua, amber, amethyst, clear, cobalt, green, opaque) of condiment, alcohol, and pharmaceutical containers, some with makers' marks and most manufactured by the automatic and semi-automatic bottle machine although some hand applied lips were observed; tin cans (hole-in-top, hole-in-cap, key-open, oval hinged-lid, pails) once containing food (evaporated milk, meat fruit, vegetables, baking powder, spices, coffee, tea, lard, peanut butter, syrup, cooking oil, etc.), recreational substances such as tobacco, and industrial and other supplies (cyanide, fuel, carbide, ink, glue); stove parts; bedsprings; window screen; wire; wire nails; enameled tin pans and tea kettle; kitchen utensils; Crown caps; ceramic tableware and serving dish sherds dominated by whiteware, semi-porcelain (some with makers' marks) with smaller amounts of porcelain, coarse earthenware and stoneware; ceramic door knobs; insulators, and a spark plug; cloth fragments and fasteners; leather shoe fragments; rubber fragments; milled timber (boards) in wood-frame structures; mine shaft headframe, collars; and cribbing; metal and wooden waterpipe; butchered bone.

* Encoded data items.

10. Ceramic Artifacts:

Number	Type	Trademarks	Decoration
ca. 100	Coarse earthenware sherds (HA)		
ca. 1000	Ironstone/whiteware/semi-porcelain sherds (HB)	Present	Present
ca. 100	Porcelain sherds (HD)		
ca. 5	Porcelain insulators (HD)		
ca. 5	Porcelain doorknobs (HD)		
1	Porcelain spark plug (HD)		
ca. 25	Stoneware (HE)		

Describe: Numerous ceramic tableware, crockery, electrical insulator, doorknob, and chemical assaying-ware (crucibles and cupels in contemporary artifact gardens only) sherds were observed. Manufacturers' marks include: "KT & K S-V CHINA 1612" (Knowles Taylor and Knowles Co., East Liverpool, Ohio - post 1891) and "...HINA...EAKIN LTD ...GLAND" (Alfred Meakin Ltd., England - post 1897) at Locus 1; "...ESDEN" (Dresden Porcelain Co., England - ca. 1896 to 1904 or Dresden Pottery Co., East Liverpool, Ohio ca. 1925 to 1927) and "CARR CHINA" (John Carr England - ca. 1845 to 1900) "BUFF...CH...192...", "HOTEL VIRGINIA...EACH, CAL.", "SEBRING POTTERS KOKUS CHINA" (Sebring Pottery Co. Sebring Ohio - 1887 to ca. 1929) at Locus 12, "HOMER LAUG..." (Homer Laughlin, East Liverpool, Ohio 1877 to present) and "...ENSE ...WELL & BISHOP" (Powell and Bishop, England - 1876 to 1878) at Locus 13.

*11. Glass

Quantity	Manufacture	Color	Function	Trademarks
500+ (F)	Automatic/semi-automatic bottle machine	Amber (F)	Beer (E)	Present
500+	Same as above	Amethyst (J)	Pharmacy (K), patent medicine (L), milk (P)	Present
500+	Same as above	Aqua (N)	Beer (E)	Present
500+	Same as above	Clear (L)	Condiment (O, Q, T, S), ink (V), alcoholic (B)	Present
100+ (F)	Same as above	Cobalt (H)		
100+	Same as above	Green (D)	Beer, wine (D), soft drink (J)	Present
100+	Same as above	Milk (C)	Cosmetic (M), pharmacy	Present

* Encoded data items.

Describe: Window glass, bottle glass and jar glass fragments, some bearing makers' marks were observed in large quantity. Complete bottles are almost non-existent; likely a result of artifact collectors. Much glass is concentrated in artifact gardens landscaped by local lot-holders of record near structures 5, 13, 25, 44/45, 61 and 62. Makers' marks include "AB" (Adolphus Busch Glass Manufacturing Co., - ca. 1904 to 1907), at S3, S13, S27, S30, S33, S74, L11, L24; "AB CO" (American Bottle Company 1905 to 1916 at S3, S13, S75, L1; "BALLARDS SNOW LINIMENT ST LOUIS MO" (ca. 1894) at L11; "BISHOP & COMPANY" (Bishop and Co. 1890 to 1920) at S13; "DR PIERCES GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY (1874 to 1894) at S74; "DR KILMERS SWAMP ROOT (ca. 1890) at S74; "H.J. HEINZ CO PAT'D (post 1888) at L1; "H.J. HEINZ CO PITTSBURG PAT JUNE 1891" (post 1891) at S13; "LB" (Long Beach Glass Works 1920 to 1933); "H.J. HEINZ CO (Owens Glass 1911 to 1929); " ◇I◇ " (Owens Illinois Glass Co. 1929 to 1954); 2 ◇I◇ 6, (Owens-Illinois Pacific Coast Co. 1932 to 1943) at L11; "THE OWL DRUG CO SAN FRANCISCO" (1892 to 1933) at S13; "SANFORDS" (post 1900) at L1; "WF & S MIL" (William Franzen & Son 1900 to 1929) at S27 and L11. "ME" at L1; "5149 AS HINDS CO (1870 to 1925) at L11: "...ABLE PRODUCTS INC 10 3552," "PACKED BY CAL. CONS. CO. 18 5," "SC CO," "PCGW," AND " ▽T ," at L13; 'HIRAM WALKER & SONS INC' at L14; "REG US PAT PAT PENDING" "NATION... DIST...", " ▢o 32" and "GOLDENS MUSTARD BOTTLE 8 REG US PAT OFF" at L15.

12. **Maximum Density-#/sq m (glass and ceramics):** 20/sq m

13. **Non-Architectural Features (locate on site map):** Mine tailings (MT), prospect-holes (PH), mine shafts, (AN), depression (DE), dump (DU), trash scatters, water pipes, mining claim markers (OT).

Describe: Non-architectural features include mine tailings associated with L39, the Orlean No. 3 shaft which is mentioned under architectural features because of its headframe; five mine shafts, two with associated artifact scatters; three prospect holes; seven mining claim markers; one dump; four domestic trash scatters, one concentrated in a depression; and two water pipes, one metal and the other wooden.

14. **Architectural Features (locate on site map):**

Quantity	**Material**	**Type**
1	Wood (C)	Headframe (BH)
1	Wood	Root cellar (CT), structural feature (AT)
1	Wood	Foundation (BY), privy pit (CP)
2	Wood	Privy pits (CP)
1	Wood	Structural feature (AT)
8	Wood-frame (C)	Commercial/governmental structures (AO)
1	Wood-frame/metal clad (W)	Commercial/governmental structure
1	Metal-clad (V)	Commercial/governmental structure
28	Wood-frame	Residential structures (CR)
2	Wood-frame/mill tailings stucco(W)	Residential structures (CR)
7	Wood-frame (C)	Sheds (AX)

* Encoded data items.

5	Metal-clad	Sheds
13	Wood frame	Privies
4	Wood-frame/metal clad (W)	Privies (CP)

Describe: Six historical activity loci contained architectural features. A total of 67 standing historic structures were recorded. These included nine (9) commercial/governmental; 30 residential, 28 dependency including 17 privies and 11 sheds used for storage or some other unknown function, and one (1) wooden headframe above the Orlean No. 3 shaft.

Commercial/governmental structures (S5, S6, S7, S8, S35, S43, S44/45, S51, S65) are distinguished by their false-fronts. False-fronts not only identified the buildings as public establishments, but also provided advertisement space. Four of the buildings have signs. These include "MITCHELL'S MERCANTILE' (S5), "GOLD DUST" saloon (S35), "HORNSILVER TOWNSITE & TELEGRAPH CO" (S51) and "GOLD POINT NEVADA POST OFFICE" (S44/45). The structures vary in size from 10 x 16 ft to 60 x 21 ft. All have a wood-sill and/or wood post foundation and nearly one-half are metal clad probably over a wood-frame construction. The remainder have exterior wall material of board and batten vertical plank or clapboard. All but two of the structures appear to be in their original location and have simple gable roofs oriented perpendicular to the major thoroughfares they face, i.e., Main Street and Gold Street.

Residential structures (S1, S3, S4, S10, S13, S16 S19, S20, S25, S27, S30, S34, S36, S40, S41, S42, S52, S54, S56, S57, S59, S60, S61, S62 S63, S66, S71, S74, S76, S77) are all single-story, rectangular wood-frame buildings on wood-sill or post foundations. Some are single pen averaging 12 x 14 ft, and others have been extended horizontally by the addition of a second or third pen, or shed attachment(s). Exterior wall material includes board and batten, clapboard, and horizontal and vertical planking. Facade fenestration generally consists of a single door and casement or double-hung sash window. Most have a rear door and a window on at least one side. The long axes of the buildings are generally oriented perpendicular to the street they face. Roofs have medium-pitched gables covered with either wood shingle, corrugated metal or rolled asphalt. A single stovepipe usually extends above the roof line. Most strucutres have a simple platform porch in front and some have porcn overhangs. Except for S4 structures all appear to be in their original locations.

Dependency structures or outbuildings consist of 11 sheds and 17 privies. The former may have been used for storage, workshop or other utilitarian purposes during Gold Point's years, and all of them seem to be used for storage today. All sheds (S11, S12, S17, S21, S24, S27a, S33, S37, S49, S50, S70) are rectangular and range in size from 8 x 6 ft to 30 x 12 ft. As with the other structures in the town, foundations are generally wood-sill or wood-post supporting a wood-frame construction. Nearly one-half of the strucutres are metal-clad. The remainder are sided by either horizontal or vertical

* Encoded data items.

planking. Two have gabled roofs, but most have slanted or flat roofs. Several have twin doors and may have served as garages.

All of the privies (S2, S14, S22, S27b, S31, S32, S37a, S37b, S46, S47, S48, S53, S55, S58, S72, S73, S78) are wood-framed structures averaging 4 x 4 ft and sided by either board and batten, vertical plank, horizontal plank, clapboard, or metal. Several have gabled roofs, but most are the slanted shed style. Two of the most elaborate privies (S46 and S47) are associated with the gas station and Gold Point Post Office. Both have clapboard siding and gabled roofs. One is a double privy separated by a common wall, probably for public use with separate sides for men and women. The other privy has a step leading to the door and an awning over the door. A metal quarter moon emblem is applied to the gabled facade.

All buildings at Gold Point represent vernacular construction typical of Nevada mining camp architecture. The structures served utilitarian purposes and may never have been intended for long-term occupation. Mining claims were worked only as long as they were profitable and when profits declined, the miners and employees of support businesses moved on. The buildings reflect this transiency. They were recycled throughout the recurring sequences of booms, declines and revivals. They saw successive occupations and experienced cycles of refurbishing, horizontal expansion, abandonment and sometimes re-use. While some of these strucutres have been adapted to contemporary standards (e.g., addition of kitchens and indoor plumbing), for the most part, the integrity of colonial Nevada architecture has survived.

15. **Comments/Continuations:**

* Encoded data items.

IMACS ENCODING FORM

To be completed for each site form.
For Instructions and codes, see IMACS Users Guide.

Encoder's Name D. COBBEY

A

1 26-ES-000664 State Site Number

2 64-04237 Agency Site Number

6 Agency Report Number

10 05390 Elevation

11

Zone	Easting	Northing
11	467520	4134430
11	467940	4134310
11	467760	4133780
11	467340	4133920

12

¼	¼	¼	Sec.	T.	R.
	SW	SW	03	07 S	041 ½ E
	SE	SW	03	07 S	041 ½ E
	NW	NW	10	07 S	041 ½ E
	NE	NW	10	07 S	041 ½ E

13 7 Merid.

14 GOLD POINT NV 1968 75 USGS Map

17 LM Owner

18 Forest BD District/Park

19 Capab. Anlys. Mgmt.

21 B Cond.

22 VA SD Impacts

23 C N.R.

26 AR Organ.

28 01-08-86 Survey Date

29 02 Slope 045 Aspect

30 160 130 A Water: degrees/dist /type

31 BQM Geog. Unit

32 EB 1st PD 2nd Location

33 A Dep.

34 E PHO Vegetation 1 2 3

35 Misc Text

B

2 Culture/Date

3 Area

4 Coll.

5 Depth

6 Exca. Status

7 Artifacts: #/type

8 Lithic tools: #/type

9 # Flaking Stages

11 Ceramics: #/type

13 Features: #/type

14 Architecture: #/material/type

C

2 MN Historic Themes

3 EAI EAF Cultures/Dating

4 1868 1986 Dates

5 99998 Area

6 A Coll.

7 D Depth

8 C Exca.

9 Artifacts: #/type

ZGL	ZWD
ZME	ZTZ
ZWI	ZNW

10 Ceramics: #/type/ldmrk/dec.

EHAYZ	BHDZA
FHBNC	BHDZA
EHDZZ	BHDZA

11 Glass. #/mnft /color/funct./ldmrk.

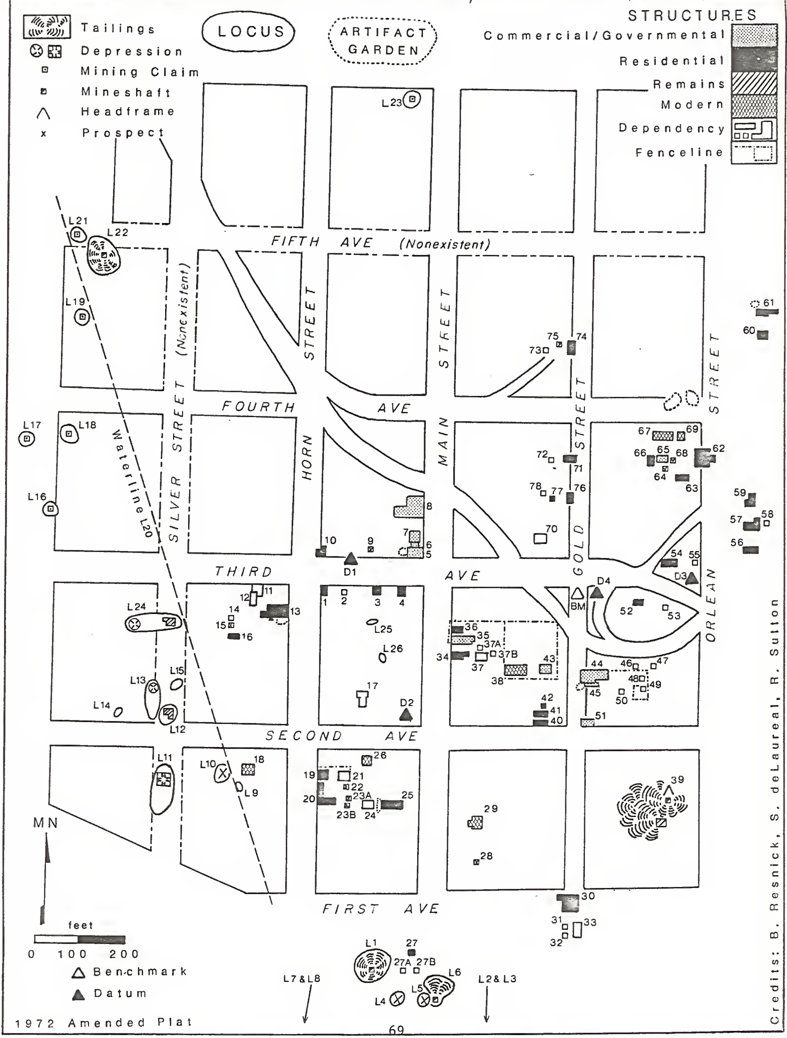
FBFEY	EBHZZ
FBJKY	EBDDY
FBNEY	EBCMY

13 Features #/type

ZMT	ZDE
ZPH	ZDU
ZAN	ZOT

14 1CBH 1CCT 2CAT 1CBY 3CCP 8CAO 1WAO 1VAO 9CCR 2WCR 7CAX Architecture #/material/type

SURFACE ARCHAEOLOGY OF GOLD POINT, NEVADA 1986 (FIG. 4)


Tailings
Depression
Mining Claim
Mineshaft
Headframe
Prospect
LOCUS
ARTIFACT GARDEN
STRUCTURES
Commercial/Governmental
Residential
Remains
Modern
Dependency
Fenceline
FIFTH AVE (Nonexistent)
FOURTH AVE
THIRD AVE
SECOND AVE
FIRST AVE
SILVER STREET (Nonexistent)
HORN STREET
MAIN STREET
GOLD STREET
ORLEAN STREET
Waterline L20
L1 L2&L3 L4 L5 L6 L7&L8 L9 L10 L11 L12 L13 L14 L15 L16 L17 L18 L19 L21 L22 L23 L24 L25 L26
D1 D2 D3 D4 BM
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23A 23B 24 25 26 27 27A 27B 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 37A 37B 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78
MN
feet
0 100 200
Benchmark
Datum
1972 Amended Plat
Credits: B. Resnick, S. deLaureal, R. Sutton

Historic Site Record
United States
Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management

CrNV-64-4237
RIS#:
NSM#: 26Es664

CRES Rating
CR Report #

Recorder: Paula Sutton
Rate: 1-8-86
T 7S R 41 1/2 E Sec 3,10
1/4 of the 1/4 of the
1/4

Resource/Planning Area: Tonopah
Project Cultural Resource Evaluation
County Esmeralda
Land Status BLM jurisdiction
Site Plan:

Map Ref: USGS Gold Point, NV, 7.5'
UTM: Zone 11 467520 m E 4134430 m N
467940 m E 4134310 m N
467760 m E 4133780 m N
467340 M E 4133920 m N
Descriptive Location: Located along the base of Slate Ridge overlooking Lida Valley 7.5 mi south of SR 266.
Site Name: Gold Point
Site Type: Historic mining camp
Single Structure
District X # of structures 68
Complex # of structures
Archaeological Site X
Contains historic archaeological component

Thematic Affiliation Mining/milling based community

General Description of Site and its Condition: The site is an historic mining camp which has 68 standing historic structures, many of which date to the initial Hornsilver boom beginning in 1908. Much of the integrity fo the site has been retained.

For Mining/Milling Sites:

Site Function
Mining
Milling
Combined X

For Mine/Combined Sites:

Underground Access
Adit/Tunnel
Vertical Shaft X
Number of Headframes 1
Size and Shape of waste rock variable
Tailings Piles present

For Milling/Combined Sites:

Waste Product
Slag piles
Tailings pond/piles X

Features:
Ore bins
Large Circular Tanks X
Roasting Oven
Smelter
Tram Road
Dirt Road X
Railroad
Pipeline
Other
Enclosed, not accessible

CrNV-64-4237 NSM# 26Wa664 Name Gold Point

Artifacts: Window glass, bottle and jar glass fragments (aqua, amber, amethyst, clear, cobalt, green, opaque) of condiment, alcohol and pharmaceutical containers, some with maker's marks; tin cans (hole-in-top, hole-in-cap, key open, oval hinged lid etc); ceramic sherds (whiteware, semi-porcelain dominant); etc.

Historical Information (including dates, owners, thematic associations, etc.): Historic mining camp originally called Lime Point in 1868. The name changed to Hornsilver in 1908, following the discovery of high grade silver ore. A community having over 220 wood-frame buildings and tents flourished with all the accouterments of a typical mining camp. In 1932 the name was changed to Gold Point, reflecting a shift in mining emphasis.

Statement of Significance: Site has the potential to yield valuable information on mining frontier settlement-subsistence (e.g. architectural style and function, town layout, dependence on outside markets), as well as additional data on mining technology, economy, transportation, and communications systems, social status, ethnicity, political organization and inter-settlement function. The physical remains (structures, privy pits, trash scatters, mine shafts, prospects, and head frames) have retained enough integrity to yield information applicable to various theoretical models on the mining frontier. The site is potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

References:

Photographs: Rolls 0 - 17 Location: Townsite and surroundings

CRES Rating	Yes	No	Unknown	Comments
Significant Nationally		X		
Significant Locally	X			
Association with Event				
Association with Person	X			(Several residents participated in state politics)
Representative Type	X			
Condition (good)	X			

Evaluator Paula Sutton Date 1-8-86
Title Staff Archaeologist, Archaeological Research Services, Inc.

APPENDIX B

STRUCTURE AND HISTORIC ACTIVITY LOCI FORMS

These forms provide supplementary information and are available at the Bureau of Land Management, Battle Mountain District Office.

APPENDIX C

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs not appended to this report are available at the Bureau of Land Management Battle Mountain District Office.

APPENDIX D

ORAL INTERVIEW TRANSCRIPTS:

Mrs. Xenia Baird

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Carlson

Judge Joseph Drew

Oral interviews were conducted with:

Mrs. Xenia Baird at Goldfield, Nevada on January 13, 1986;

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Carlson at Goldfield on February 11, 1986; and

Judge Joseph Drew at Goldfield on December 13, 1986.

The tapes as well as transcripts of these interviews are available at the University of Nevada Oral History Program and the Bureau of Land Management Battle Mountain District Office.

APPENDIX E

LOT HOLDER OF RECORD
QUESTIONAIRE RESPONSES

Attached are copies of ARS letter, Gold Point Historical Questionnaire, list of receivers, and list of respondents. Responses are on file at the Bureau of Land Management Battle Mountain District Office.

January 3, 1986

Dear

Archaeological Research Services, Virginia City, Nevada is doing historical research on the Gold Point Townsite. The purpose of this letter is to inform you that a field team will be on the property to map and record the town in the next several weeks.

Enclosed is a questionnaire that will help us with our research. Please complete the questionnaire and return it to us in the stamped envelope by January 20, 1986. Thank you very much for your time in assisting us with this project.

Very truly yours,

Paula Sutton
Project Archaeologist

PAS:kmp
enc.

GOLD POINT HISTORICAL QUESTIONNAIRE

(1) How long have you lived at Gold Point?

(2) If you know any stories about the town or surrounding area please tell us about them.

(3) Please describe any historical photographs, maps or other mementos from the town that may be useful to the researcher.

(4) Do you know of anyone who might be a good candidate for an oral interview (i.e., someone who lived in the town 15 years ago or longer)? How might we contact that person?

(5) If you know anything about the standing or once standing structures at Gold Point, we would be interested in the following type of information: location (block and lot numbers); present use; past use; name of business; present and past owners and tenants; any alterations that have been made and when; any associated out buildings, features and artifacts; and any other information that might be of interest.

(6) How might we contact you if we have any further questions?

The Gold Point Historical Questionnaire was sent to the following 49 people either listed on the 1982-85 Tax Roll or Bureau of Land Management Mailing List:

Charles E. & Eleanor J. Abbott
22522 Arriba
Saugus, California 91350

Miriam Allen
2214 E. 17th Avenue, Apt. 7
Denver, Colorado 80206

Alton C. & Violet L. Atwood
Box 376
San Miguel, California 93451

Blue Chip Mining Company
c/o Elmer J. Yates
8 Cambridge
Irvine, California 92714

Inez Brevoort & Donald Cavin
Box 153
Hawthorne, Nevada 89511

~~Tommy A. Bridges~~
P.O. Box 18246
Reno, Nevada 89511

Quiller & Virginia Burns
P.O. Box 245
Eagle River, Alaska 99577

Fred or Lois Caldwell
12912 Camino Del Valle
Poway, California 92064

Donald & Marguerite A. Cavin
P.O. Box 135
Hawthorne, Nevada 89415

William A. Chisholm
11576 Van Owen Street
North Hollywood, California 91605

George Christos
4708 Gabriel Drive
Las Vegas, Nevada 89121

John P. Cook
General Delivery
Goldfield, Nevada 89013

Neal Harold &
Cletus Lucille Cullum
Star Route, Box 30G
Goldfield, Nevada 89013

Laura R Daniels
9731 Sunland Blvd.
Sunland, California 91040

David, Dana & Eric Pereza
Star Route 30H
Goldfield, Nevada 89013

~~M. Dawes~~
c/o David F. Dawes
3428 Don Juan Drive
Carlsbad, California 92008

Thomas Downs
2646 Ceder Flad Road
Williams, Oregon 97544

Andrew L, Mary D. & David D
Dumas
3139 E. Sahara #33
Las Vegas, Nevada 89104

Andrew S. Dunn
c/o Harriet M. Johnson
107 Fence Post Lane
Dotham, Alabama 36301

Herbert J. Robbins &
Kenneth P. Powell
205 Ardmore Avenue
Roseville, California 95678

Mel Ryan & Stephan P. Clark
P.O. Box 835
Goldfield, Nevada 89013

Raymond & Pearl Seilheimer
Goldfield, Nevada 89013

Charles Skidmore, et.al
6032 Silva Street
Lakewood, California 90713

Harold J. & Helen A. Stone
12632 La Reina Avenue
Downey, California 90242

Frank Sharky & Ida Thomas
P.O. Box 535
Ocean City, Washington 98569

John R. & Joe Wellborn
P.O. Box 2195
Amarillo, Texas 79101

The twelve respondents are:

- Miriam Allen
- Sally Armstrong
- Bill Chisholm
- John P. Cook
- T. W. and I. C. Fackrell
- Coleen Garland
- Mellie Huson
- Harriet Johnson
- Marie C. Kennedy
- Keith R. Montgomery
- Alpha Richardson
- J. R. and Joe Wellborn

These responses are on file at the Bureau of Land Management Battle Mountain District Office.

APPENDIX F

POTENTIAL ORAL INFORMANTS

List of potential informants is on file at Bureau of Land Management Battle Mountain District Office.

APPENDIX G

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL MINING TERMS

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL MINING TERMS

Adit	A mostly horizontal passage driven from the surface for the working of a mine. An adit has only one opening. This fact distinguishes it from a tunnel, which has two openings.
Assay	A test of ore or metal to determine the exact amount of valuable minerals contained in it.
Claim	An area 600 x 1500 ft (20 ac) on public land that has been staked off and claimed by a prospector or miner.
Collar	The mouth. The junction of a mine shaft and the surface. The term applied to the timbering or concrete around the mouth.
Crosscut	An adit which crosses the vein at right angles to it. This term is also generally defined as "an underground passage directed across an ore body." A crosscut thus does not have to be an adit. It may connect two adits, or simply branch off the main adit to cross the ore.
Cupel	An assaying vessel made from calcined bone ash. Cupels are molded into squat cylinders about an inch in diameter and an inch high. A depression in one end serves to contain the ore specimen being analyzed.
Cyanides Process	A process used to extract gold from very finely crushed ore. A cyanide of potassium solution is used, which dissolves the gold. The gold is recovered by

	introducing metallic zinc into the cyanide solution.
Head Frame	The timber or steel framework located over the opening of a shaft. The frame (also known as a gallows frame) is wrapped with a hoisting rope to bring both ore and miners up and down.
Horse Whim	A windlass operated by horses. Used in very small operations.
Lode	A mineralized ledge, vein deposit in place.
Prospect	An exploratory pit or tunnel excavated in search of minerals. It can be deep or shallow.
Raise	See winze.
Shaft	A pit or passage of uniform cross-section, usually sunk vertically or perpendicular to an ore vein.
Stamp Mill	Stamps were heavy iron blocks and could number from five to twenty-five, in banks of five. They were raised about 20 in on a cog wheel then dropped with their weight crushing the ore. They were operated by water through a Pelton wheel.
Stoping	A process by which an orebody is broken down above a drift. This process allows miners to break the ore much quicker.
Tailings	The gravelly or rocky refuse left from a mine's or a mill's operations. Tailings in present-day mines are commonly ground to powder, mixed with water, and pumped

	as a slurry to settling ponds.
Tailings Pile	An accumulation of stone refuse. In essence, a waste dump.
Windlass	A device for hoisting from a shaft, by means of wrapping a large rope or cable around a drum with crank handles on it.
Winze	A subsidiary shaft which starts underground. It is usually a connection between two levels. A winze is sunk underhand and a raise is put up overhand. When the connection is completed, one is standing at the top, the opening is referred to as a winze, and when at the bottom, as a raise. A raise or winze is usually in ore, but may be in waste rock.

SOURCES USED FOR MINING TERMS

Rock, J. (compiler)

n.d. A Glossary of Mining Terms. Klamath National Forest, Region 5.

Bidwell, B. (compiler)

n.d. Glossary of Mining Terms. In A Glossary of Mining Terms compiled by J. Rock

Hall, S.

1981 A Guide to Ghost Towns and Mining Camps of Nye County, Nevada. Dodd, Mead, & Company, New York.

Teague, G.

1980 Reward Mine and Associated Sites: Historical Archaeology on the Papago Reservation. Western Arcnaeological Center Publications in Anthropology, No. 11. National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior.

APPENDIX H

HORNSILVER HEARLD NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements listed in the Hornsilver Herald May 9, 1908 to September 12 1908.

Business Type	Name of Business	Location	Comment
Mining	Hornsilver Mining Co.	Goldfield	W.H. Whitmore, Pres. (mines at Hornsilver)
	Silver King Mining Co.	Goldfield	J.M. Russell, Pres. (mines at Hornsilver)
	Richmond Gold Mountain Mining Company	Goldfield	W.H. Sills, Pres.
	Goldfield Granite Mountain Mining Co.	Goldfield Gold Mountain	
	Russell Brothers, Inc.	Rooms 15 & 20 First National Bank Bldg. Goldfield	
	The Francis Lime Point Mining Company	Goldfield	Dr. Francis E. Williams, Pres. (mines at Hornsilver)
Mining/Milling	Great Western Gold Mining and Milling Co.	First National Bank Bldg., Rooms 15 & 20, Goldfield	J.M. Russell, Pres. (mines at Hornsilver)
	Nevada Empress Gold Mines and Milling Co.	Goldfield	W.H. Sills, Pres. (mines in Gold Mtn. mining district)
	Desert View Mining and Milling Co.	Goldfield	M.A. Maher, Pres.
Mining/Broker	John A. Moffat & Co. Brokers	Rhyolite	
	Walter E. Pratt	Goldfield	Advertising Aurora Bullfrog Mining &
	R.M. Rogers & Co.	Goldfield	Exploration Co. stock 15 cents/share
Mining/ Engineering/ Assaying	Golden and McShane	Corner of Silver St. and Third Ave. Hornsilver	Advertising advice, not stocks

Business Type	Name of Business	Location	Comment
Ore Buyers	Nevada-Goldfield Reduction Co.	Goldfield	
Survey/ Engineering	Cox and Ward Mining Engineers U.S. Deputy Mineral Surveyors	Horn Street (Block 4 Lots 7, 8) Goldfield Hornsilver	
Survey	Olmstead and Rich U.S. Deputy Mineral Surveyors	404 Main Street, Goldfield; Main Street, Hornsilver	
Realty	Hornsilver Townsite Co.	Hornsilver	Russell Brothers
	E. P. Sammis, Agent W. C. Cottrell, Agent	Goldfield Hornsilver	
	Hornsilver Real Estate and Brokerage Co.	Hornsilver	Alex Piper, manager
	Davis and Jewett H. E. Clark	112 E. Ramsey St., Goldfield, Hornsilver	
	Hornsilver Mining and Leasing Syndicate	Goldfield	
Mining/Realty	C.H. Barnard Contracting	Main Street, Hornsilver	
	Bollong and Kavanaugh	Hornsilver	
Merchant (general)	Barnes Brothers	(Block 13, Lot 9) Lida, Hornsilver	
	Exploration Mercantile Co., Inc.	Goldfield, Jamestown and Hornsilver	
	McEntees Store	Main Street Hornsilver	
(grocery)	The West Side Grocery	Hornsilver	
	Great Western Meat and Produce Co.	Third Avenue near Main Street, (Block 8 Lot 10) Hornsilver	Andrew Ruf, owner

Business Type	Name of Business	Location	Comment
Merchant (bakery)	Union Bakery Pioneer Bakery	Horn Street Hornsilver	
(furniture)	Chicago Furniture Co.	Goldfield	
(lumber)	Empire Lumber Co.	Yard on N. Main St. Hornsilver	
(shelter)	Nevada Tent and Awning Co.	Hall and Fifth Ave. Goldfield	
(medical)	Hornsilver Drug Co.	Hornsilver	Dr. M.A. Michel
	The Pioneer Drug Store	Hornsilver	
(clothing)	Will F. Hefferman	Goldfield	
(jewelry)	Lord and Cochran Jewelry Co. (changed to Walter A. Lord Co.)	412 Main St.	
(newstand)	The Crescent; Fred Kehoe Co.	Hornsilver	
(newspaper)	The Hornsilver Herald	(Block 7, Lot 9) Hornsilver	A.B. Gibson, editor
(communication and transportation)	Hornsilver Feed Store Hornsilver Feed Yard (advertised as either)	Hornsilver	Advertising sale of feed for teams, wood, water; express service
Food and Lodging	Hornsilver Hotel and Restaurant	Hornsilver	Sarah Woods, prop.
Food	Imperial Restaurant	Main St., Hornsilver	Waltner & Brown, props.
	The Keystone Cafe	Hornsilver	
Saloon	Great Western	Main Street, (Block 8, Lot 7)	Burke & Doherty, props.
	(Hornsilver's Pioneer Saloon)	Main St. and Fourth Hornsilver	

Business Type	Name of Business	Location	Comment
Saloon	Montana Bar	Main St. and Fourth Ave., Hornsilver	James Fowlie, prop.
	Gold Dust Saloon	Corner of Main St. and Fourth, (Block 19, Lot 2) Hornsilver	R. R. O'Brien, prop. & Wright
	Turf Saloon and Grill	Main St., Hornsilver	Garagan & McKelvey, props.
Saloon/Gambling	Northern Saloon	Main St., Hornsilver	C.E. Carr & Chas. Stevens, props.
Lodging	Orlean Hotel	NW corner of Third Ave. and Orlean St. Hornsilver	
Transportation (Auto)	Kernek Auto Rental Co. (changed to Hornsilver Auto Co.)	Hornsilver	Office with Beckman and Brick
(railroad)	Las Vegas and Tonopah Railroad Co.	Goldfield	Schedule
	Tonopah and Goldfield Railroad Co.	Tonopah and Goldfield	Advertising low excursion fares to Lake Tahoe and Monterey Bay - schedule
	Tonopah & Tidewater (Bullfrog-Goldfield Railroad)	Goldfield, Cuprite	
(wagon)	M. A. Maher and Co.	Goldfield (Block 23 Lots 6-13) Hornsilver	Freighter/contractor
	Maher's Daily Stage Line	1104 Third St., Goldfield; N. Main St. (Block 23 Lots 6-13 Hornsilver	

Business Type	Name of Business	Location	Comment
Construction	Linden and Granqist Contractors and Builders	(Block 22, Lot 12) **Hornsilver**	
	Longstaff and McKenzie-Contractors and Builders	**Hornsilver**	
Construction (painters, paper hangers, interior decorating)	Stevens and McAfee Stevens and McAfee	Goldfield; Silver St. near Third, **Hornsilver**	
Law	Thompson, Morehouse and Thompson	Bank Building, Goldfield	
(corporation and mining)	C. W. Long	721 Main St. Goldfield	
Bank	The First National Bank	Goldfield	

APPENDIX I

SUPPLEMENTARY HISTORICAL INFORMATION

These documents are on file at the Bureau of Land Management Battle Mountain District.

APPENDIX J

CORRESPONDENCES

These documents are on file at the Bureau of Land Management Battle Mountain District Office.

GLOSSARY OF ARCHITECTURAL TERMS

Adobe	A sun-dried, unburned brick of earth (generally clay) and straw.
Balloon Frame	A type of timber frame construction in which the structure is supported entirely by closely spaced two-inch boards of varying widths joined by nails.
Batten	Narrow strips of lumber used to lap over junctions of planks on exterior wall cladding.
Boomtown Roof	Roof frame of lumber which is cut to slightly domed shape. Frame is covered with tar paper or other flexible material resulting in a semi-cylindrical pattern.
Center Gable	Gable along center of roof, usually accenting porch or door way.
Clapboard	A long, narrow board with one edge thicker than the other, overlapped to cover the outer walls of frame structures; also known as weatherboard.
Dressed Stone	Stone which has been either square or rough cut (shape modification).
Dugout	Rough structure in the side of a hill or bank.
Hipped Roof	A roof which is formed of four uniformly sloping surfaces which meet the walls in a single horizontal plane.
Lintel	The horizontal crosspiece over the top of a door or a

	window.
Plain Gable	Either side or front gabled with no additional gables present.
Poured Mud	Also known as rammed earth. Mud is built up in layers or pressed into layers while only slightly damp, resulting in a massive or monolithic structure.
Rubble Stone	Uncut, unmodified stone.
Sash	A frame in which the panes of a window are set.
Shed	Also known as half-gabled, roof is single sloping surface with junction of side walls at varying levels and angles from the horizontal. The peak of the roof is often at the junction of the shed roof with another structure.
Sill	Horizontal piece which supports structure, door, or window. A sill can be constructed of various materials including wood, mud, and stone.
Timber Frame	Wood frame with unknown structural pattern. Includes such framing techniques as balloon, platform, and braced.
Wattle and Daub	A method of construction with thin branches (wattles) plastered over with clay mud (daub).

SOURCES USED FOR ARCHITECTURAL TERMS

McAlester, V. & L. McAlester

1984 A Field Guide to American Houses. Alfred A. Knopf, New York.

Poppeliers, J., S. A. Chambers & N. B. Schwartz

1977 What Style Is It ? The Preservation Press of the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

IMACS ENCODING FORM

To be completed for each site form.
For Instructions and codes, see IMACS Users Guide.

Encoder's Name D. COBBEY

A

1 26-ES-000664 State Site Number

2 64-04237 Agency Site Number

6 006-0946 Agency Report Number

10 05390 Elevation

11

Zone	Easting	Northing
11	467520	4134430
11	467940	4134310
11	467760	4133780
11	467340	4133920

12

¼	¼	¼	Sec.	T.	R.
	SW	SW	03	07 S	041 ½ E
	SE	SW	03	07 S	041 ½ E
	NW	NW	10	07 S	041 ½ E
	NE	NW	10	07 S	041 ½ E

13 7 Merid.

14 GOLD POINT NV 1968 75 USGS Map

17 LM Owner

18 Forest BD District/Park

19 Capab. Anlys. Mgmt.

21 B Cond.

22 VA SD Impacts

23 C N.R.

26 AR Organ.

28 01-08-86 Survey Date

29 02 Slope 045 Aspect

30 160 130 A Water: degrees/dist /type

31 BQM Geog. Unit

32 EB 1st PD 2nd Location

33 A Dep.

34 E 1 PHO 2 3 Vegetation

35 GOLD POINT TOWNSITE Misc Text

B

2 Culture/Date

3 Area

4 Coll.

5 Depth

6 Exca. Status

7 Artifacts: #/type

8 Lithic Tools: #/type

9 # Flaking Stages

11 Ceramics: #/type

13 Features: #/type

14 Architecture #/material/type

C

2 MN Historic Themes

3 EAI EAF Cultures/Dating

4 1868 1986 Dates

5 99998 Area

6 A Coll.

7 D Depth

8 C Exca.

9 Artifacts: #/type

ZGL	ZWD
ZME	ZTZ
ZWI	ZNW

10 Ceramics: #/type/ldmrk/dec.

EHAYZ	BHDZA
FHBNC	BHDZA
EHDZZ	BHDZA

11 Glass. #/mfll./color/funct./ldmrk.

FBFEY	EBHZZ
FBJKY	EBDDY
FBNEY	EBCMY

13 Features #/type

ZMT	ZDE
ZPH	ZDU
ZAN	ZOT

14 1CBH 1CCT 2CAT 1CBY 3CCP 8CA0 1WA0 1VA0 9CCR 2WCR 7CAX

Architecture #/material/type

DATE DUE

'S CARD
86
rce evaluation
Historic

OFFICE
DATE RETURNED
(Continued on reverse)

F 839 .S888 1986
Sutton, Paula.
Cultural resource evaluation
of Gold Point Historic

BLM LIBRARY
RS 150A BLDG. 50
DENVER FEDERAL CENTER
P.O. BOX 25047
DENVER, CO 80225

DEMCO